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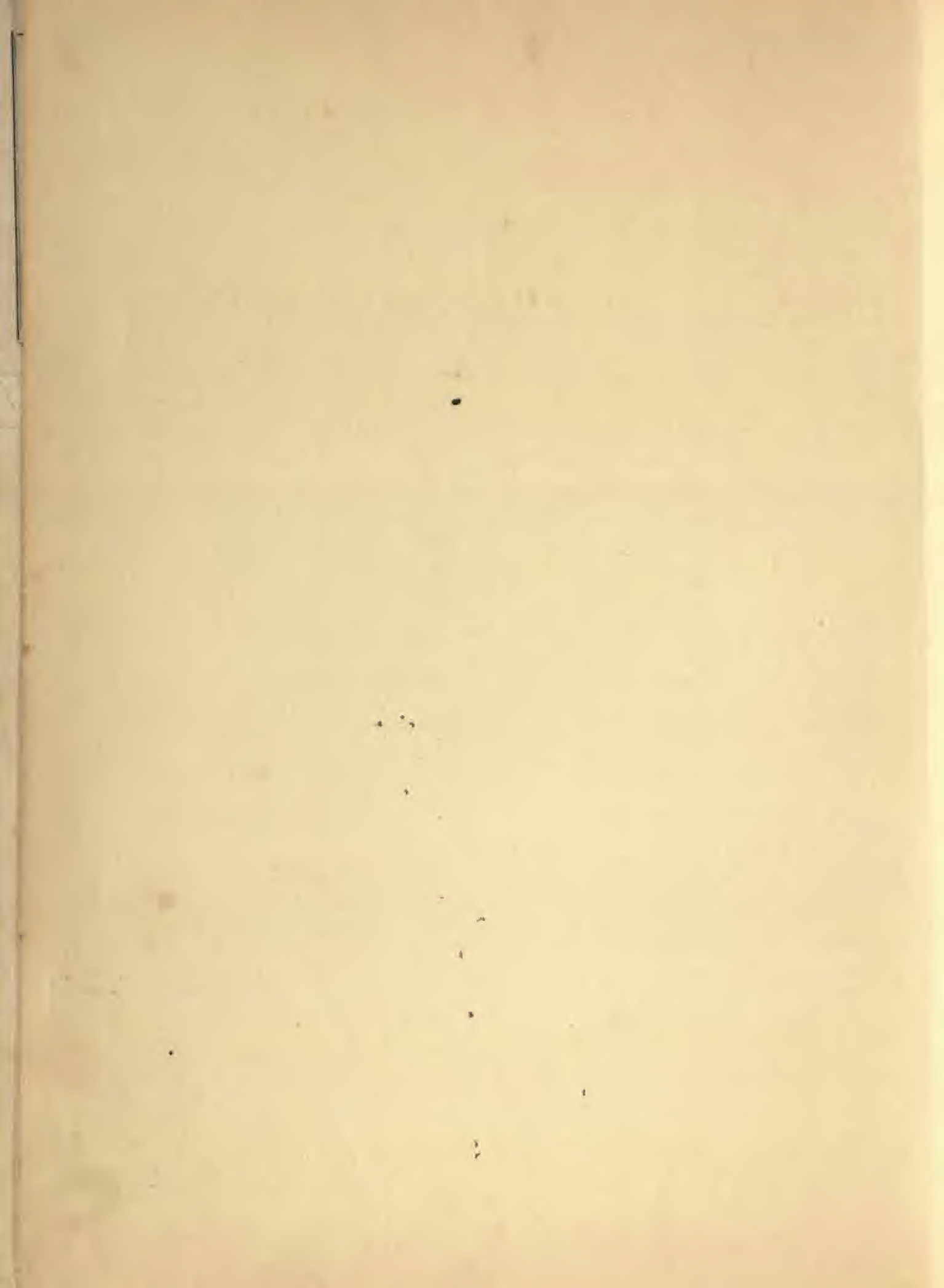
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COLLEGE and UNIVERSITY LIBRARY BUILDINGS

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COLLEGE and UNIVERSITY LIBRARY BUILDINGS

by EDNA RUTH HANLEY, *Librarian, Agnes Scott College*



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Foreword

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In contrast with their European colleagues American librarians have contributed but few books to the literature of their profession. They have, however, published innumerable articles in the periodical press. There are not many books on American library buildings, and too few of these are liberally furnished with plans and views of the buildings themselves. This book by Miss Hanley, then, fills a decided need, and I am glad to bespeak for it a welcome, particularly in college and university circles. In view of the number of such libraries now planning to erect new buildings as a result of growth in student attendance and in the stock of books, this book is most timely.

Wm. W. Bishop

University of Michigan
June, 1938

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PREFACE

This study of library buildings had its inception some years ago in work done at the University of Michigan under the direction of Doctor William Warner Bishop, the librarian. The purpose of the work was to formulate for a small liberal arts college a library building program which would contain an analysis of present requirements as well as a consideration of future needs. Since then additional plans have been collected with a view to ascertaining good and bad features in college library buildings. To do this with any degree of thoroughness it was necessary to know what work had already been done in library planning. Efforts to obtain floor plans and information regarding recently erected buildings proved difficult. Such plans and articles as have been published are scattered in various architectural and library journals, and many have never been printed at all.

The American Library Association, feeling that there is a need on the part of any librarian who is working on plans for a new building to study college and university buildings already standing, suggested the publication of this material in collected form to make it more easily available.

The outline of this manual is simple. It consists of floor and section plans or elevation drawings of forty-two college and university library buildings erected, with one exception, during the past sixteen years. The bibliography, somewhat more inclusive, covers a selected list of general articles on library planning and a list of descriptive material on buildings constructed in the United States from 1917 to 1938.

An effort has been made to include representative types of buildings. The selection of plans has not been made with the idea of presenting perfect buildings, but rather of showing both good and bad features—those to be emulated and those to be avoided. Each building should be considered in its own right, as well as comparatively, as the best that could be produced under the circumstances during the period in which it was designed. The various features, whether considered good or bad, should be carefully analyzed. Any special features that have proved satisfactory in one institution should be studied further. A particular plan which has been excellent for a building on one campus may not work out for another. However, it may present an idea which, with study, can be admirably adapted to fill a long felt need on another campus, and likewise fill a gap in a perplexed librarian's planning for his own new building.

It is necessary to bear in mind that the criticism of the buildings is made in most cases entirely from floor plans and from section drawings, since it was impossible to visit each of the libraries in question. Some features, which, from the plans alone, appear inconvenient and inadvisable for most libraries, may meet particular local needs adequately. It is possible to deal only with salient good and bad features which apply generally. To point these out in detail in each building plan would obviously be impossible. No effort has been made to do so, except where certain points do deserve particular emphasis. The basic principles to be considered will be outlined here, and any further study of the plans in relation to the short descriptive articles may be made with these in mind.

This manual would never have been achieved without the assistance of several people to whom, I realize, the mere acknowledgment of my appreciation cannot repay my debt.

Doctor Bishop, under whom the original work was done, has given ungrudgingly of his time, and his sympathetic counsel has always been helpful. Without his supervision the study would have been much less constructive and certainly would never have developed into its present form.

Mr. Thure H. Lindberg has supervised the preparation of the drawings, and, because of his expert and intimate knowledge of library buildings and their construction, has proved a capable adviser.

Mr. Francis L. D. Goodrich, Librarian of the College of the City of New York, has continually offered valuable criticism. His suggestions, made on reading the entire manuscript, have been incorporated to give more force and purpose to the entire work.

Mr. George W. Thompson, Architect of New York City, I wish to thank for his interest and for his careful work in drawing the plans presented.

Mr. William J. Sayward, Architect of Atlanta, read the manuscript and made valuable suggestions on technical phases of the plans.

Miss Rosalyn Crispin I wish to thank for typing the manuscript, and for her suggestions for improvements in style which have been indispensable.

To these, and to the many librarians who have so generously cooperated with me, who have answered my questions and have discussed with me their buildings, good points and bad, I wish to express my gratitude.

Decatur, Georgia
January, 1939

Edna Ruth Hanley

SOME ESSENTIALS IN COLLEGE LIBRARY PLANNING

This publication covers the functional phase of library planning rather than architectural features and designing which often in the past have predominated. However, it is not impossible to achieve architectural beauty along with economic administration and functional coordination if every one who is to be concerned ultimately with the use of the library cooperates with the architect in the initial planning.

An early step in studying needs of the library building is the establishment of a definite understanding between the college representatives and the architect as to the place the library is to fill in the educational program of the institution. The library cannot be an end in itself. It has been stated frequently that the primary function of a college library is to make available for students and for faculty books and material supplementing the instructional program of the college. It is obvious that the physical plant can either contribute greatly toward the realization of this purpose or that it can be one of its greatest hindrances.

It is necessary that there be an understanding of the educational trends of the particular institution and the place of the library in the educational program. The physical requirements, such as location, arrangement and relation of reading rooms, book storage, administrative offices and work rooms, should be so worked out that the most efficient service can be rendered with a minimum of administrative cost.

To enumerate specifically, the library building should be able to care for the following functions:

- (1) the acquiring, cataloging, classifying, and shelving of a book collection complementing the instructional program of the college;
- (2) the efficient and rapid production of information and material when demanded;
- (3) the provision of quiet, comfortable, and attractive rooms for reading and studying;

- (4) the provision of individual studies for the use of students doing special work and for faculty members doing research;
- (5) assistance in developing the reading habit, thereby acquiring knowledge through the independent use of books;
- (6) the acquainting of the users with the contents of the library, thereby arousing in them a desire to read, and stimulating them to read for culture and for pleasure.

The arrangement for the handling of these functions and their supplementary factors depends on the cooperative program outlined by the librarian, the faculty, and the president, and on the ingenuity of the architect, the specific variations and adaptations for particular requirements, and the amount of money at the disposal of the builder.

With the establishment of the fundamental purposes the building is to serve, and with these borne constantly in mind, we progress to the actual planning. Mr. Gerould's book¹ will prove a valuable aid to any librarian from the initial idea for a new building to its completion. When the point is reached, however, where nebulous plans require a practical yardstick, his book becomes an indispensable reference tool.

LOCATION AND ORIENTATION.

First, there is the selection of the building site and the type of architecture. The architecture should conform to that of the existing campus buildings, at the same time lending itself to functional adaptation. In choosing the location for the library building, one of the first requirements is that the site be of sufficient size to provide space for a building planned not only to suit needs of the present, but capable of expansion to meet such conditions as may develop in the future. In studying college and university library plans it is apparent that the requirements for future growth and development have been seriously neglected. The structure should be suf-

¹Gerould, J. T. *The college library building: its planning and equipment*. N.Y. Charles Scribner's sons, 1932. (Reprinted American Library Association, 1938)

ficiently elastic to permit expansion without injuring its architectural beauty or diminishing its economical administration. Completed drawings should indicate clearly the plans and possibilities for this expansion. It should be near the main lecture hall or halls, but not necessarily in the geographical center of the campus. Quiet surroundings are obviously an important factor in choosing the location. The building should not be too near a main highway with its distracting influences nor near a music building or an athletic field.

A second item, equally important, is that of the orientation of the building. A vital problem to be considered is the placing of the reading rooms. These should be located with northern exposure. Northern light is more even than any other throughout the year, and does not expose readers to direct sun rays. It makes for better vision in the reading rooms themselves and is less harmful to the eye. If it is impossible to place the building so that northern lighting is available, the next exposures in order of their desirability are east, south and west.

READING ROOMS

With the building situated as advantageously as possible, attention may be devoted to the actual layout and floor plans. Since the serving of the reader is of primary consideration, the reading rooms will be given first attention. As has been said, their location regarding lighting is of utmost importance. This cannot be over-emphasized and is a point frequently mentioned by librarians in criticizing buildings in which they work. The distribution of light should be as even as can possibly be made. Mr. Gerould gives further suggestions regarding the lighting of a building, by both natural and artificial means.³

As to the general placing of the rooms, it is always best to avoid situating them so that they must be crossed to reach other rooms.

The amount of space to be devoted to reading

rooms is dependent on a number of factors. Are there other provisions on the campus for study in classrooms, or in departmental or dormitory libraries? If there is not, it will be necessary to provide more seating space for readers in the library. The seating space will need to be greater if many students live off the campus and commute. The present enrollment, the rate of increase or any change in policy regarding the number of students—all these must be considered. Some library buildings recently planned have provided space for forty per cent, others for fifty, and some for even seventy-five per cent of the student body.

In ascertaining the amount of space to allow, consideration must be given to the types of readers to be served. Space must be provided for students using their own books supplemented by so-called "reference material", for those using books from the stack, reading periodicals (bound volumes and current issues), using reserved books, and for persons reading for culture and pleasure.

After determining the exact percentage of students to be accommodated (and this should obviously be as large as possible), the actual amount of floor area can be determined by allowing twenty-five or thirty square feet per reader. Some of the plans presented here have allowed less than twenty square feet per reader. This is entirely inadequate from the point of view of the student as well as that of the librarian, to whom crowded reading rooms present an additional administrative difficulty.

The number of rooms and the area of each will be governed by existing conditions on the individual campus, and by the educational program of the institution as a whole. It should be borne in mind, however, that, while smaller rooms are more attractive to use, large reading rooms are less expensive to administer, and absorb noise better than small rooms.

(1) *Main reference room.*

Whatever the size or type of library, a general

³*Ibid.*, p.91-101.

reference and reading room is essential. If there are no departmental libraries on the campus and if this main room is the only reading room it should be capable of seating at least fifty per cent of the student body. If there are other places on the campus in which students may study, this figure may be decreased.

The main delivery desk is often near the reference room. In some small buildings with limited funds available for building and for administration, it is advisable for one attendant to supervise the reading room, the entrance and exit to the bookstack, and the loan desk. Reserved books may also be handled in the general reading room, either by segregating the collection or by having closed reserves shelved behind the charging desk. The latter method, however, is not recommended, since the student undoubtedly benefits from having books on open shelves.

In connection with the main reading room, it is advisable to take precaution against the temptation to design a monumental architectural feature. Such reading rooms are expensive to heat and difficult to provide with adequate and satisfactory artificial lighting. Students likewise prefer small and informal rooms. The effect of these small rooms may be achieved within a larger one by the use of screens or alcove bookcases, while still permitting supervision by one attendant. Such an arrangement, however, may not be practical in a coeducational institution. If the alcove arrangement is used, it is necessary to allow more space per reader.

(2) Reserved book room.

In a school with an enrollment of five hundred or more, it will undoubtedly be necessary to have a separate reserved book room. In the majority of buildings studied, the capacity of the reserved book room is equal to that of the reference or main reading room. In some instances it is larger. This is not to be taken as a criterion, since there are too many factors which enter into local considerations. For example, at the University of Michigan the two reserved book rooms have a total seating capac-

ity slightly less than that of the main reading room, but here there are departmental libraries scattered in various buildings on the campus.

As the books in the reserve collection are in frequent demand, it is advisable to place this room as near the entrance as possible. This saves steps on the part of the user, and also avoids a great deal of traffic through the building. Exits should be few and strategically placed, since their close supervision is necessary.

(3) Periodical room.

In small college libraries, it is possible to place the periodical collection in the main reading room, providing wall shelves, pigeonholes, or similar accommodation for unbound periodicals. Display shelves or cases are recommended for current issues. The periodical reading room might be located in an alcove formed by projecting bookcases or glass partitions. If an alcove is provided, it should have a movable partition permitting enlargement.

In large colleges and universities, a separate room for the periodicals is essential. In some libraries it is found convenient to have these separate periodical and newspaper reading rooms located adjacent to the bookstack with the bound files stored on the stack level coincident with this floor.

A small room opening from the periodical room is provided in some buildings for collecting and preparing the magazines for binding. If space permits, this added convenience is desirable.

In a periodical reading room it is well to provide some arrangement of comfortable furniture, rather than the usual formal tables and chairs.

(4) Recreational reading or browsing room.

During the last few years there has been a decided increase in the demand for "extra-curricular" reading rooms—rooms where reading is encouraged as a pleasure in itself, and not merely as a part of a prescribed course.

Browsing rooms should be as attractively fur-

nished as possible with comfortable chairs and reading lamps. The books provided should be carefully selected to include the best of latest fiction, biography, and other fields of interest which will appeal generally. The Tower Room at Dartmouth, and the browsing room at North western are excellent examples.

There is no definite formula for the area of this room. It should, however, contain shelving for several thousand books. If the room really serves its purpose, it should be able to accommodate a fair number of students in spacious surroundings.

Browsing rooms have been so highly advertised that some librarians have come to consider them essential. It is wise to remember, however, particularly where funds are limited, that such a room, while an attractive addition to a library, is not a necessity and does undoubtedly increase administrative costs. To function at its best for a large student group a well-equipped recreational reading room should have a specially trained attendant. Mr. Gerould has an interesting discussion of the whole subject of browsing rooms.³

(5) *Seminars and consultation rooms.*

Even though a college does not offer graduate courses, it is nevertheless important that some seminar rooms be provided in even the smallest college library. There is an increasing tendency in educational circles to introduce into the curriculum methods of independent study. It is desirable that students have some place to assemble and prepare material while a definite problem is being studied. Rooms may be of various sizes, and should contain some shelving. However, they should not be planned with an idea of containing a permanent collection of books. The number of rooms depends entirely on local needs.

Conference rooms have come to be a necessity to accommodate students who wish to study together. The average library furnishes no

space in which they may do so. The provision of these rooms reduces conversation in the reading rooms, and also gives space for committee meetings and similar group gatherings. The conference rooms should be small, and should have sound-absorbing materials on the ceiling and walls. A small soundproofed room is convenient for students who wish to type.

It is wise to place faculty studies, seminars, and conference rooms for graduate students on the top floors of the building. The undergraduates may be confined to the lower levels, and a great deal of traffic through the building will thus be eliminated.

DELIVERY HALL, CIRCULATION DESK, PUBLIC CATALOG, COAT ROOM.

The delivery hall is the functional center of the library. It should be adequate to provide space for the charging desk and the card catalog, and sufficiently large to allow the easy movement of traffic from the entrance vestibule to the reading rooms, stack and stairs. The stairs generally lead from this hall. It serves as a corridor to the work rooms, to the reference room, to the reserved book room, and to any other reading room which is provided. The loan desk is the central point between the storage, the service, and the general use of books. The desk should be so placed that it governs the entrance and exit to the stack. In many libraries the attendant at the loan desk is responsible not only for the charging and discharging of books, but also for supervision over a reading room or rooms.

It is not possible to say just how much space should be allowed for the delivery hall. However, it should be adequate for future as well as for present needs. Over a period of twenty-five or fifty years there may be an increase in the student enrollment, and a growth in the card catalog. The central location of the delivery hall makes expansion difficult, if not impossible. Provision for working area behind the

³*Ibid.*, p.48-52.

loan desk should be generous—sufficient for several more assistants than are now needed to handle the work. Provision should be made to permit expansion by lengthening the desk itself, rather than by increasing the distance between it and the stack entrance.

It is well to remember, however, that a large delivery hall for working space should not be allowed to develop into an overlarge, high-ceilinged room extending through all the floor levels. This tendency occurs frequently in memorial halls. It is advisable to have more floor space than undue loftiness.

Since it is centrally located in the building, it probably will be impossible to provide the delivery hall with natural light from windows. However, with the advance continually being made on systems of artificial lighting there is no reason to attempt to bring in natural light from above. It is wiser and more economical to depend altogether on artificial illumination. In many older buildings space was wasted by the use of skylights over the circulation desk and in the delivery hall.

Near the loan desk and close to the bookstack should be the card catalog. This should be in an open space which permits expansion. Several libraries have had special catalog rooms, only to find that they were entirely too small and that the catalog had to be moved later. Mr. Gerould gives an adequate formula for estimating the space necessary to provide for the card catalog.⁴

There should be a narrow table of standing height near the catalog file for its users. Also nearby should be a table and chairs for those who wish to sit while consulting the file.

In the circulation lobby space should be allowed for displaying some of the recent acquisitions, some rare material, and other items of this nature. By the use of floor cases and wall panels it is possible to utilize space which would otherwise be wasted.

A necessity in any building is a public coat or check room. In the smaller college building

a public coat room without an attendant will probably be satisfactory. In a larger building, especially in a city, it will be necessary to have a check room with an attendant. This coat room should be given as inconspicuous a place as can be found. However, if it is not near the entrance, it probably will not serve the purpose for which it is intended. Atlanta University and Northwestern have provided for this service adequately. Where a large number of students commute, individual lockers may be necessary.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES AND WORK ROOMS

Of equal importance with thought for those using the library is the necessity of consideration for the staff, since the proper functioning of the entire building depends ultimately on staff members. The actual administrative work—the ordering of books, receiving and checking of orders, cataloging and classifying, preparing books for the shelves, checking periodicals and preparing them for the bindery, caring for pamphlets and clippings—all these technical processes are required in any library, large or small. For the effective accomplishment of these tasks, adequate thought must be taken when the building is planned to see that sufficient space has been allowed for staff work, and that administrative offices and work rooms have been arranged as conveniently as possible. It is imperative not only that present needs be considered, but that expansion is possible if later needs demand. A lack of sufficient provision for expansion, may hamper the librarian with crowded workrooms, although his building is comparatively new.

Recognition must be taken of the strictly physical features which the work rooms of necessity include. In addition to such built in features as can and should be provided (lavatories, toilets, and adequate closet space for storing supplies), there must be room for desks, chairs, and other office equipment, plus the fur-

⁴*Ibid.*, p.54-56.

niture peculiar to library offices. This includes space for booktrucks, book cases, ample aisle space for movement of persons and trucks, space for card catalogs, typewriter stands, shelving for reference books. The work carried on here must proceed in an orderly fashion and a generous amount of floor space is necessary to insure that it does. Not less than one hundred square feet should be allotted for each staff member, both present members and potential future members.

While it is not possible to forecast exactly the growth of a library or of its staff, it seems wiser to provide too much than too little area. Having once built, it is usually impossible to provide for additional adjacent working space. It may be that rooms in another portion of the building can be utilized. However, the various processes of preparing books for circulation are so interrelated that there would be considerable loss of time if they were scattered, and administrative costs would thereby be increased.

Another problem which presents itself is that of arrangement. An arrangement which makes for the greatest possible conservation of effort through convenient location to all branches of the work will result not only in lower cost of operation through time saved but also in greater general efficiency throughout. When planning the location of administrative offices and work rooms, it is highly desirable that they be near the public card catalog, and with direct entrance into the bookstack. If possible, the staff quarters should be en suite and in close juxtaposition.

The office of the librarian and the work rooms should be on the same floor and adjacent. One entrance to the office of the librarian should be so placed that it is not necessary to cross other offices, work rooms, or reading rooms to reach it. The size of this office will naturally vary in different buildings. However, it is advisable to have it large enough so that small committee meetings may be held in it if necessary.

In some small libraries the various administrative processes are grouped together quite

satisfactorily in one large room. In some large libraries, likewise, it has been found convenient to use only one room. At the University of Michigan small offices have been made within the large work room by the use of movable bookcases. This permits flexibility as needs demand.

The staff should not only be equipped to carry out its actual work as conveniently and as comfortably as possible, but it should have pleasant lounges for rest and recreational periods. These need no longer contain merely bare essentials, but may be made as attractive as the budget permits. There should be rest rooms, locker rooms, lavatories, and kitchenette.

In any library a receiving room is practically indispensable. It should be located on the ground floor level, with an outside entrance which can be reached by delivery trucks. A grade entrance is highly desirable. The receiving room should be placed beneath the work rooms, and connected with them by an elevator or book lift.

Provision must be made for the storage of shipping boxes, supplies, discarded or temporarily discarded furniture, etc. Even an unlighted area on the ground floor, or basement, is satisfactory for this.

Space in the basement should be provided for the janitor to store mops, brooms, and other cleaning apparatus. The space should also contain a sink. Sinks piped with hot and cold water should be placed on all main floor levels for the janitor's use.

A convenient feature is a house phone system connecting various departments. Possibly phones would also be useful on some stack levels. It would be well to provide connections on the various floors and other convenient places in the building where telephones might be plugged in when desired.

BOOKSTACK

The stack room should be so located with relation to the building and the plot of ground that expansion of the stack is possible hori-

zonally as well as vertically. Growth in the past would seem to indicate growth in the future. It is impossible to forecast the growth of a library with any degree of certainty, but experience has shown again and again that a new building brings not only an increase in the use of the library, but also an increase in the book collection. Many of the libraries erected in the past did not take cognizance of future growth and needs, and were so located that they were incapable of expansion. It is usually advisable that the bookstack be located in the rear of the building where expansion is more possible than elsewhere. It is essential that the original building plans show the possibility for stack addition.

It is important in providing for future vertical extensions to lay a foundation strong enough to support a limited number of additional tiers, which may be added as needed. It is possible to provide steel construction for vertical extension of an entire stack section, with some stripped decks (complete as to outer structure, but without shelves or other equipment) which may be furnished when necessary.

A miscellaneous scattering of stacks throughout the building, resulting from the necessity for expansion, should be avoided. Extra support must be provided for stacks added to floors not originally designed to carry the added weight of stacks and books. This necessitates additional construction costs.

Although the building may be fireproofed throughout, it is nevertheless advisable to have the stack so constructed that it may be entirely shut off from the rest of the building. Doors to the stack should be of metal, as covered under the regulations of the fire underwriter's label.

In estimating the book capacity of a library some architects have used the formula of fifteen volumes per square foot of floor area which included space occupied by aisles, elevator and stairways. This figure, however, is for the compact storage of books and not for a collection in constant use. The formula of ten volumes

per square foot of floor area, which includes space occupied by aisles, stairways and elevators, has been found sufficient for a working collection. Mr. Gerould outlines an excellent and accurate method of estimating the book capacity of a library.⁹

In estimating stack area, space of about 20 square feet should be allowed for each carrel (or cubicle). The question might well be asked as to the number of carrels which should be provided in a library building. There seem to be no definite figures on this subject. However, since they are very popular with the students and faculty, as many as possible should be included. Of the buildings included in this study there is considerable variation in the number of carrels provided in relation to the number of faculty and the number of students. The variation can be seen from the chart appended to this work.

These small studies may be either open or closed, and are located along the window wall of the various stack levels, so as to benefit from natural lighting. Each is equipped with a small table and shelves, which are also a part of the stack equipment.

At this point it may be suggested that the carrels should be made more attractive than they have been usually in the past—that some pleasing color and more comfortable furniture be brought into the stacks. A cheerful innovation has been the use of light colored uprights and shelf ends. It probably is wise to have the shelf itself black, and the remainder of the equipment light in color. Light colored surfaces have a high intensity of reflective quality. The importance of this cannot be overemphasized. Tests indicate that reflection from an olive green surface is about thirteen per cent and from a cream surface, about seventy-four per cent. It is obvious that lower wattage can be used in a stack room finished in a light color than in a dark shade.

Experts in bookstack construction who have had broad experience in this type of work, who

⁹*Ibid.*, p.60-77.

understand thoroughly the librarian's viewpoint as well as the engineering and structural problems involved, should be asked to assist the architect in the planning and layout of the bookstack and equipment.

The stack work usually includes the stack and the shelving, floors, stairways, elevator, carrels, reference shelf to consult large books, range indicators, book supports, special shelving for oversize volumes, special shelving for maps, book conveyor, book lift, pneumatic tube system, locked section where rare books or any material which for one reason or another may need to be segregated from the main collection.

The height of the ceilings in the bookstack has been quite definitely established at seven feet six inches from finished deck to finished deck.

Every floor of the main part of the building should be coincident with one of the stack levels, with an entrance to the stack from each of the main floor levels. Thresholds and ramps, which are hindrances in the way of easy use of book trucks, should be avoided.

HEATING, VENTILATING, AND AIR CONDITIONING

These subjects will be mentioned very briefly in this discussion. Naturally they merit utmost consideration, but the fact that so many changes and advances are constantly being made in mechanical equipment would probably render inadequate any plans made today which obviously could not take into account tomorrow's problem.

Heating will perhaps be the least difficult matter, since it is usually provided by a central college plant. Provision for moving currents of air of the proper humidity and temperature, however, calls for developments in both air conditioning and ventilating. It is, in actuality, a study of a physiological problem, since improper heating, lack of air movement, and lack of sufficient humidity lower efficiency for work as well as resistance to disease. Given a supply of fresh air comfortably heated to a tempera-

ture of seventy degrees, provided by air conditioning with a relative humidity of about fifty per cent, and circulated in a slow motion by adequate ventilating apparatus without causing drafts or noise, the problem will be adequately met for the winter months.

If a library building is to be used through the summer likewise, it is well to install a complete air conditioning system, which includes the dehumidifying unit as well as the humidifying. This provides for the removal of moisture from the air and permits a comfortable lowering of the temperature. In some new buildings not in use throughout the year, this extra unit has not been installed. However, it is wise to provide necessary ducts and space for the installation of the machinery which may be put in later.

Equally important with providing good ventilation and humidified air for human beings is the provision of filtered air humidified and tempered for the preservation of books. It has been found advisable to provide a system of air conditioning for the stack separate from the remainder of the building. The Bureau of Standards has done considerable research on the question of the deterioration of book paper in libraries, and its reports should be considered when the ventilating system for a building is being planned.

LIGHTING

Equally important for the staff and for the students in the library is adequate lighting, both natural and artificial. Good lighting includes consideration of the following factors: steady source, sufficient intensity to illuminate without glare, and the elimination of shadows on reading and work surfaces.

Windows in the reading rooms should reach as high as possible toward the ceiling. As the windows are higher, the distribution of the light which enters them is greater. Window space should be equal to twenty or twenty-five per cent of the floor space. Where there is a great deal of glare most of the year, it is wise to

have Venetian blinds.

As stated before, it is desirable that the reading rooms have a northern exposure. It is not essential that natural lighting be provided in the stack. In fact, it is better not to expose the books to daylight. Tests indicate that sunlight causes deterioration in papers and bindings. Even with some natural lighting it is always necessary to have some artificial lighting likewise because of the nature of the work which must go on in the stack.

Artificial illumination presents an engineering problem complete in itself. Enormous improvements are being made continually in this science. It has been found that some eyes undoubtedly require much less light than others. Serious thought should be given therefore, to providing different quantities of light to care for these individual differences. Some satisfactory system must be devised for the entire building, with special attention given to the illumination of the circulation desk, the reading rooms and work rooms. In rooms with relatively low ceilings (fifteen feet or less) with good reflective surfaces, an indirect or semi-indirect system has been found to be quite satisfactory.

However, in rooms with high ceilings, the problem is entirely different. Here general illumination seems preferable. In one building recently erected, this general lighting has been augmented by floor lamps scattered throughout the reading room. Although neither table nor floor lamps may be provided at the time the building is erected, it is advisable to make provision for floor outlets. This can be done by having a number of conduits running the entire length of the floor and installed when the floors are being laid. These conduits can be provided with outlets every few feet, and can be connected at any time they are needed. There should likewise be provision for wall plugs, pending the time they will be needed. The wiring should be planned with a view to possible changes in the placing of furniture. Wall outlets should be provided in the delivery lobby and behind the circulation desk as well

as in work rooms and reading rooms.

MISCELLANEOUS

All precaution must be taken for the prevention of noise. Selection of machinery and equipment should be made with a view to making the entire building as noiseless as possible. Sound absorbing materials and insulation should be used on ceilings and walls to diminish noise caused by conversation, by typewriters, movement of chairs, and walking. Floor covering of cork, rubber or asphalt tile also serves to deaden noise. Precaution should be taken against the banging of doors. Any factor which interferes with application and concentration should be avoided.

On consideration then of some of the factors involved, on studying the function of the library in the educational scheme of which it is an integral part, on studying present college and university library building plans, their good points and their deficiencies, one should be able to determine a definite library building program for the college to be served.

From those librarians who are now suffering from lack of sufficient library quarters and who are laboring at a disadvantage because of this, one may learn caution in planning. From those who have been more successful in meeting the problem, a college or university planning to erect a library building may well seek advice in any case which may help in meeting and solving the local situation.

Any building must make adequate provision for comfortable seating space for the readers in quiet surroundings, for book storage, and for comfortable quarters for the administrative staff. It should be capable of expansion in all of the major services, and should be properly heated, ventilated, and lighted by both natural and artificial means. Finally, the plan should be sufficiently elastic so that it can be expanded without injuring its architectural beauty or diminishing its economical administration.

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COLLEGE and UNIVERSITY LIBRARY BUILDINGS

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BUILDINGS *costing over \$600,000*

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DARTMOUTH COLLEGE

Hanover, New Hampshire

Dartmouth is a privately controlled, liberal arts college for men, with an enrollment of about 2,400.

The Baker Memorial Library, designed by Jens Fredrick Larson, was completed in 1928, at a cost of \$1,200,000. In style of architecture it is Georgian, of simple design to harmonize with the older building of Dartmouth Row. The tower stands at the axis of the old campus and the new, and is the architectural focus at the college.

The south or front entrance of the H-shaped building leads directly into the delivery hall with the loan desk opposite the entrance. To the right of the desk is the card catalog, and to the left, exhibit cases. Immediately behind the delivery desk is the bookstack open to all students. It is nine tiers in height and has a capacity of 300,000 volumes at present. On

each side of the stack are work rooms, and above them there are two mezzanine rooms of the same size to be utilized later by the staff if more room is needed.

In the east wing of this floor are located the periodical reading room and a reference room. The latter has a gallery with two tiers of stack ranges which form attractive alcoves where the students may read and study in a quiet atmosphere. The reference librarian's office is conveniently located between the reference and the periodical reading rooms. Administrative offices and treasure room are north of the stair hall in the west wing, with a study hall to the south. In each wing there is a public stair hall leading to the second floor and to the basement floor.

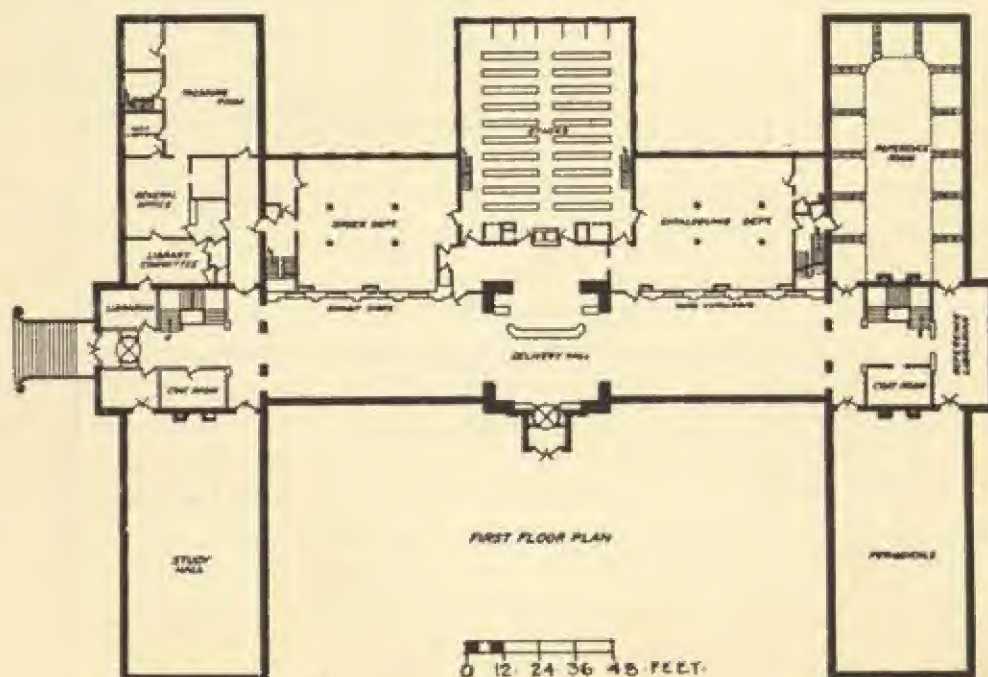
The tower reading room occupies the central part of the second floor. Most librarians in planning buildings recently have made provi-

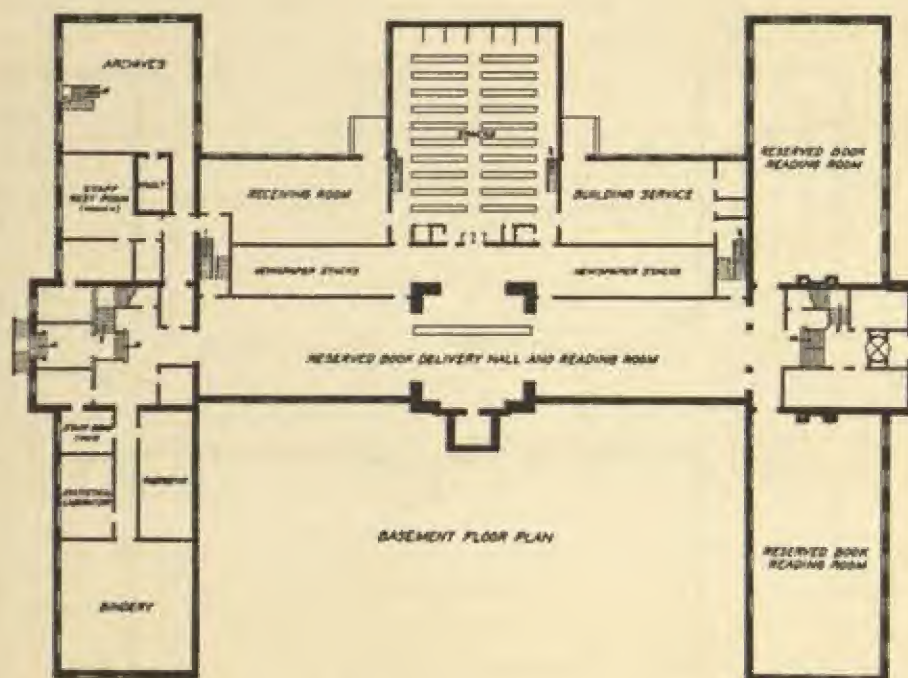
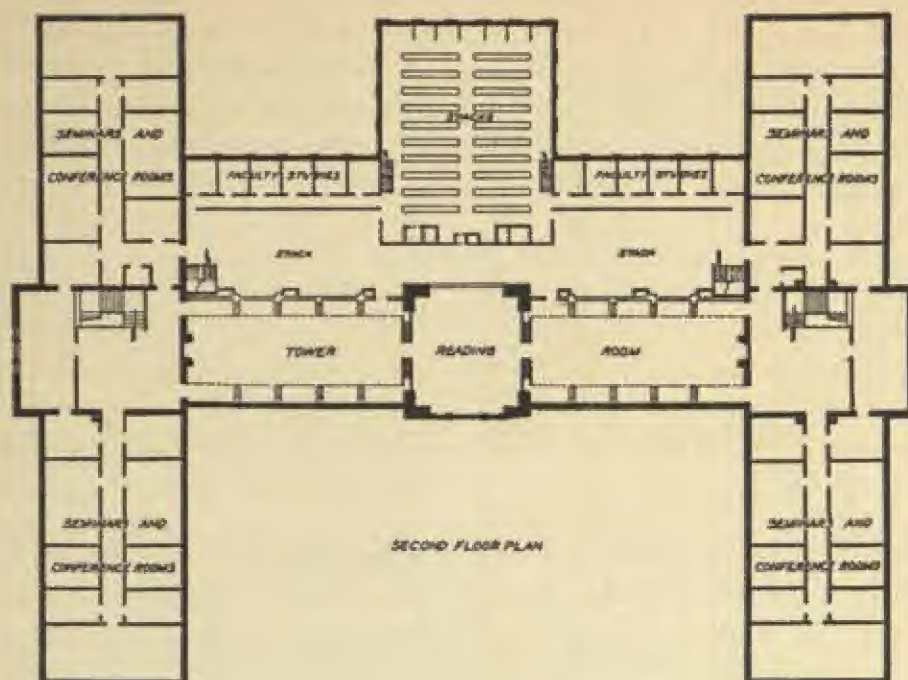
sion for special collections of readable books, sometimes in browsing rooms, often in special alcoves. At Dartmouth a great deal of attention has been given to making the famous tower room a reading center of this type. Alcoves formed by bookcases with galleries above, contribute an atmosphere which is dignified and attractive, and give the reader a quiet and secluded corner in which to read or study. It might be the reading room of a large club, with its book panels, comfortable furniture, fireplaces, and alcoves. Carefully selected books of special interest are in each alcove, and an effort is made to tempt the student to read in other fields than that of his major subject, and to develop a liking for reading in itself, rather than as an assigned duty in connection with courses and grades. A special member of the staff has charge of this room and aids the students in making their selections. The popularity of the room with both students and faculty has

proved its value.

In addition to the tower reading room on this floor, there are faculty studies and conference rooms—thirty-six in all. Here faculty and students may gather in small groups for informal instruction.

There is every evidence that careful thought has gone into the planning of the Baker Memorial Library. A librarian planning a new building would profit by the study of the plans. It must be recognized, however, that under ordinary urban standards of administration where every room requires supervision, the arrangement of this building would require a larger staff than would another building of comparable size and different layout. Because of the fact that Dartmouth is located in a small town and that its library serves an extraordinarily homogeneous group of students, it has not been found necessary to have such close supervision, and an attendant is not placed in each room.





0 12 24 36 48 FEET



HOWARD UNIVERSITY

Washington, District of Columbia

Howard is a coeducational university attended by Negroes, and comprising schools of liberal arts, education, law, medicine, dentistry, and pharmacy. Its annual enrollment is about 1,300 students.

The library, designed by Albert Cassels in the Georgian style of architecture, constructed of brick with limestone trim, was completed in 1938 at an approximate cost of \$1,106,000. The building is rectangular in general outline, with a tower in the center front over the main entrance. It faces north, with a secondary entrance on the west side.

To the left from the entrance, the corridor leads directly into the L-shaped reserved book room, seating 214 readers. This room occupies the entire northeast corner of the floor, and is so located in relation to the main stack that the reserved books may be shelved in a portion of the stack, with a special reserve delivery room adjoining. However, the delivery service desk for the reserved books is separated from the reading room by a main corridor and a stairway. Admittedly this relieves the reading room of some confusion, but it requires additional attendants for supervision.

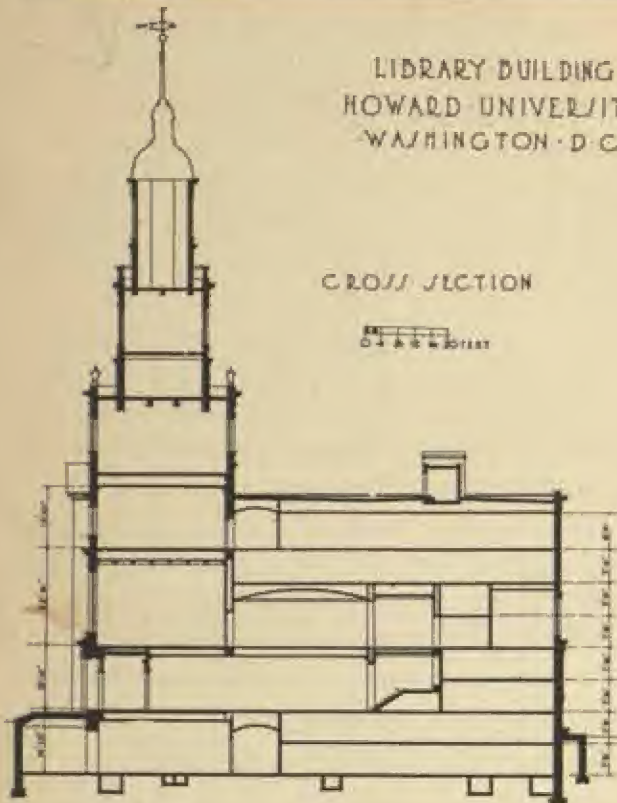
An unusual feature of this building is the placing of the order, cataloging and bibliography rooms across the entire south side of the building, rather than inserted into the bookstack on the second floor. This plan, however, places the main reading room and the administrative offices and work rooms on the same floor in an horizontal arrangement which decreases the stack space where it is most needed. The fact that the stack and the office of the librarian are readily accessible to the staff may prove convenient, but there will probably be compensating difficulty in the location of the cataloging room so far from the receiving room, particularly since there is no convenient connection between the two. Likewise, it might save a considerable amount of time if the work rooms were concentrated more definitely, rather than scattered over so great an area.

The location of the stairs on either side of the main delivery desk gives a cramped appearance, not at all in keeping with the spacious allotment for the card catalog and the exhibition hall.

The reference and periodical rooms on the second floor have a ceiling height of 22 feet, while the rest of this floor has a ceiling height of 15 feet. The difference in space in these two ceiling heights has been utilized for the installation of stacks. On this particular deck, carrels have been placed along the north and

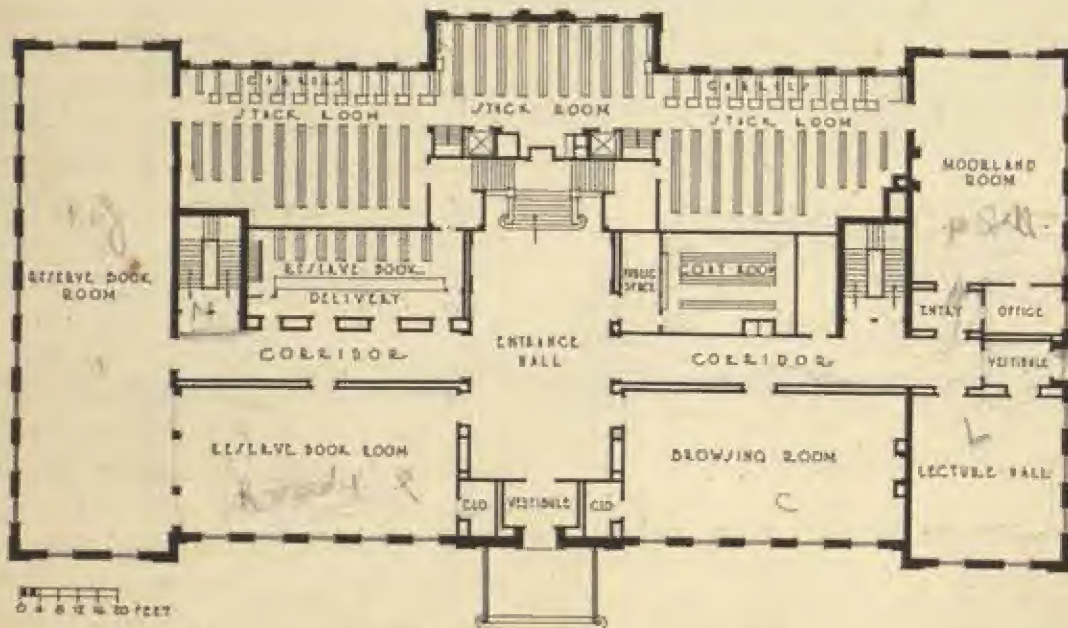
LIBRARY BUILDING
HOWARD UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON D.C.

CROSS SECTION

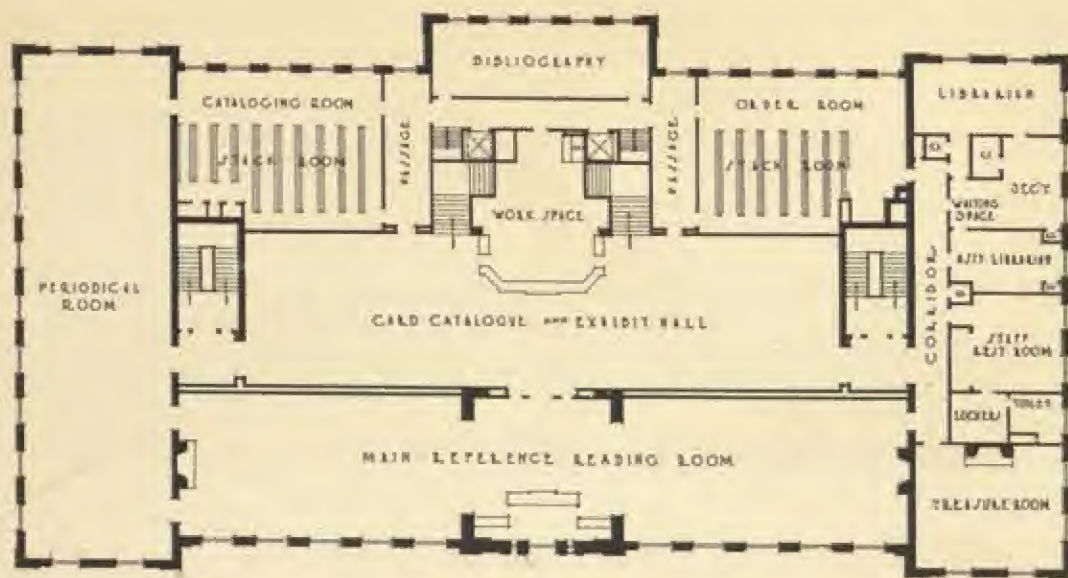


south window walls. The bookstack, six tiers in height, has an ultimate working capacity of 423,000 volumes, and provides 96 carrels for the convenience of faculty and students.

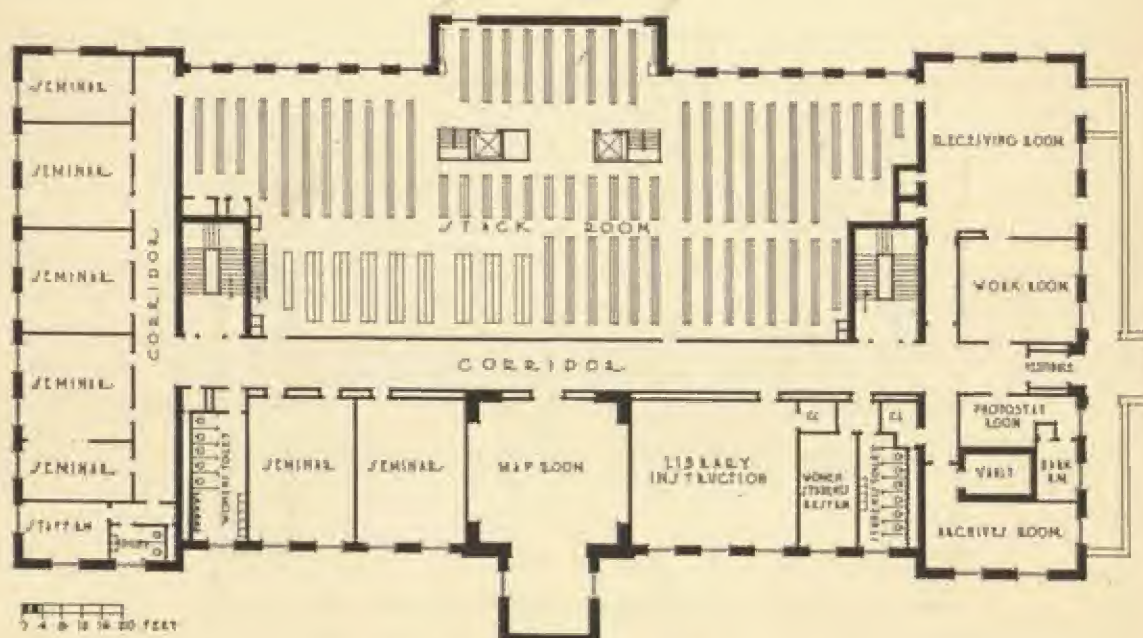
A graduate study room seating 80 readers, together with 28 individual faculty studies and one level of the bookstack, occupy the entire third floor. This library, in common with many constructed recently, takes into consideration the needs of faculty and graduate students who are doing research and provides space for study over long periods. Credit must be given the architect and the college officials for the careful thought which has gone into this plan, providing for present and future needs.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN
HOWARD UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON D.C.



SECOND FLOOR PLAN

GROUND FLOOR PLAN
HOWARD UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON D.C.

around the room provides space for about 11,500 reference books. On the west side, adjacent and opening into the reference room, is a periodical room seating 120, and having space for approximately 1,600 periodicals. The medical reading room occupies the space marked "future stacks" on this floor.

The second and third floors are similar in arrangement, and both are devoted to graduate research and instruction. There are four graduate reading rooms on these two floors, each with provision for about 8,000 volumes. The "future stacks" space on the third floor (not shown) is used as a map room.

The basement plan places the receiving, binding and printing rooms directly beneath the first floor work room. A study hall in the northwest corner of this floor is used as an open reserve room and provides space for 110 readers.

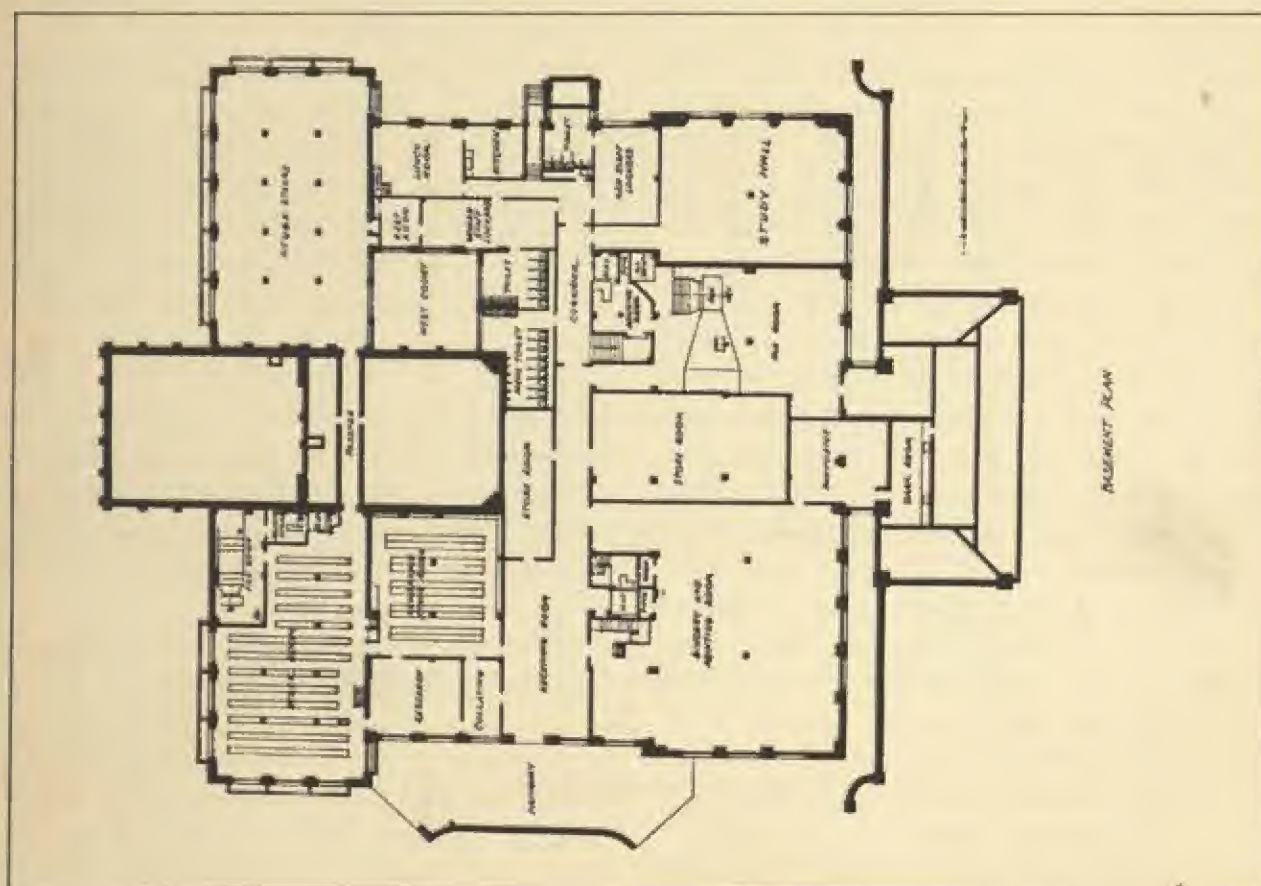
The library at Michigan is an example of the

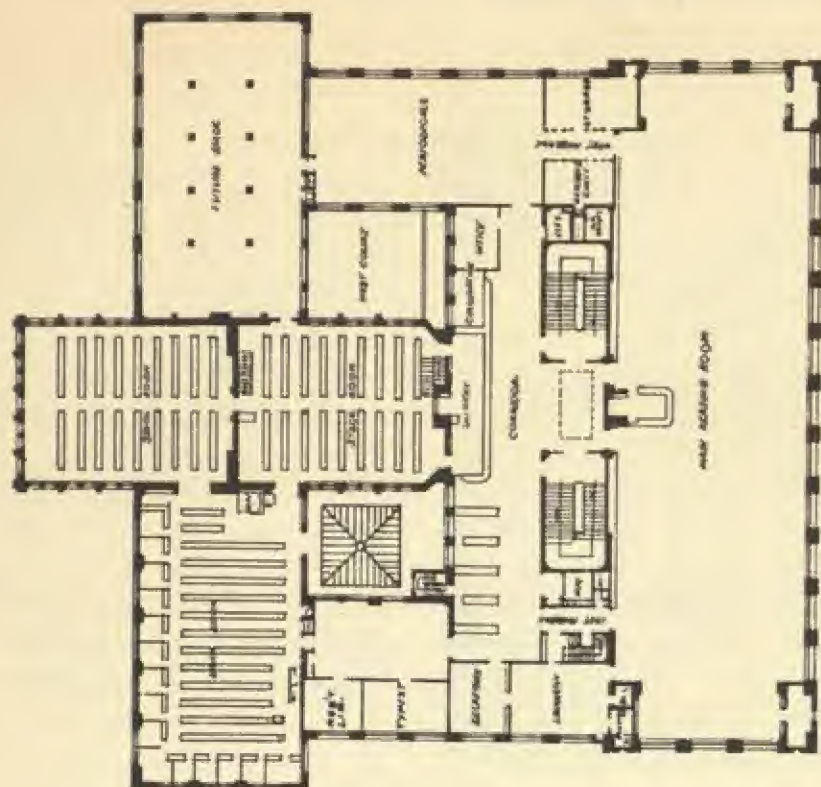
advantages of careful planning. Originally designed and constructed in 1919, the work space is still adequate, and the reading space is, for the most part, sufficient, although the student enrollment has increased considerably during the past twenty years. The space intended for stack expansion has been occupied by the library school and medical reading room, but the stack space too has until recently filled the needs of the university.

removes the cataloging department from the immediate proximity to the main service division.

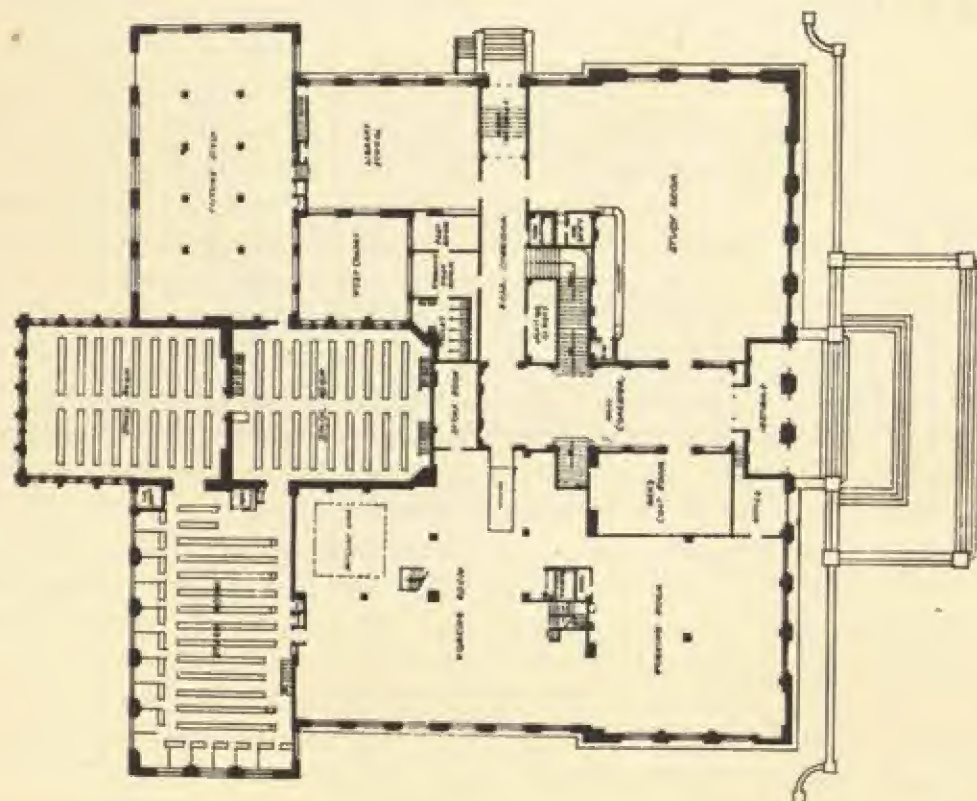
An assembly room located on the west side of the first floor, seats about 100 persons, and is used as a lecture room by the library science department. The portion marked "future stacks" is equipped as a study hall for this department.

On the second floor is the main reference room, which is 170 feet long and 50 feet wide, with seating space for 300 readers. Wall shelving





SECOND FLOOR, MAIN



FIRST FLOOR, MAIN



NORTH CAROLINA, *University of Chapel Hill*

The University is a state owned and controlled institution with an enrollment during the college year of about 3,000 students.

The library building, occupied in 1929 and costing \$625,000, seats 1,000 readers. The architects, Atwood and Nash, Inc., with McKim, Mead and White as consultants, located the building to face north, and gave all basement rooms full-size windows above ground. This gives the T-shaped building a four-story effect. The main section is 208 feet in length, and adequate space has been allowed for future expansion, both for stack section and for actual working rooms.

The main reading room extends the entire length of the second floor, with the delivery room and circulation desk located between the reading room and the stack. Readers intending to use the books from the stack or reference

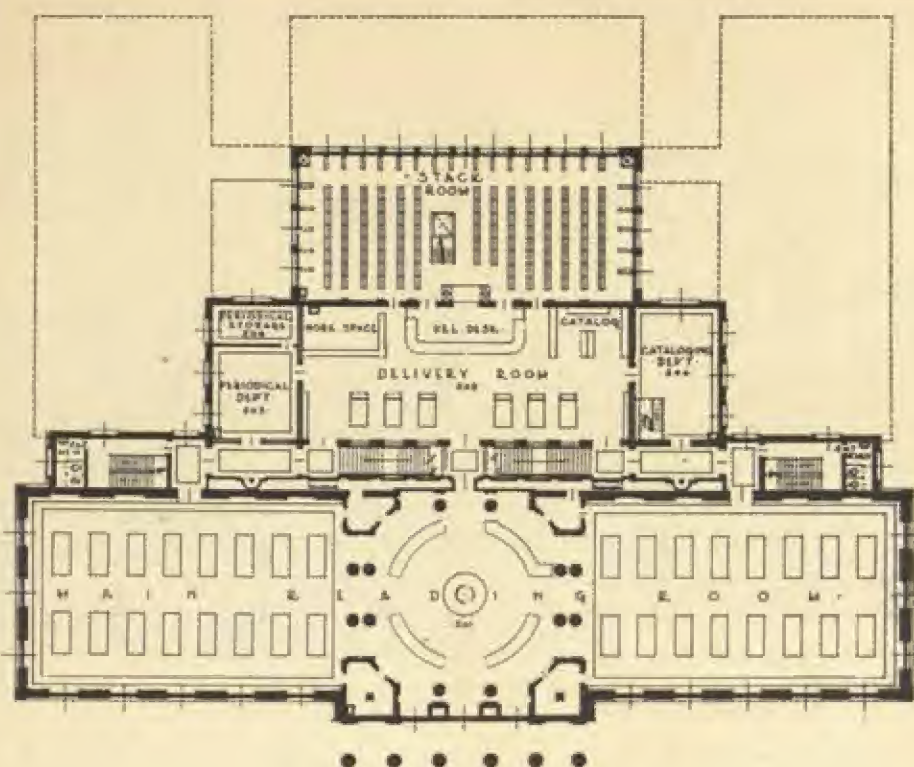
collection go to the second floor where the delivery room, occupying an intermediate position, acts as a vestibule to the main reading room and to the stack. The cataloging department is contiguous to the card catalog and near the stack.

The main reading room on the second floor extends upward through the third, which is otherwise taken up with eleven seminar rooms of varying dimensions. Skylights have been used to bring natural light into the delivery room on the second floor, while at the same time providing light courts to furnish natural illumination for the seminar rooms located in the center of the building.

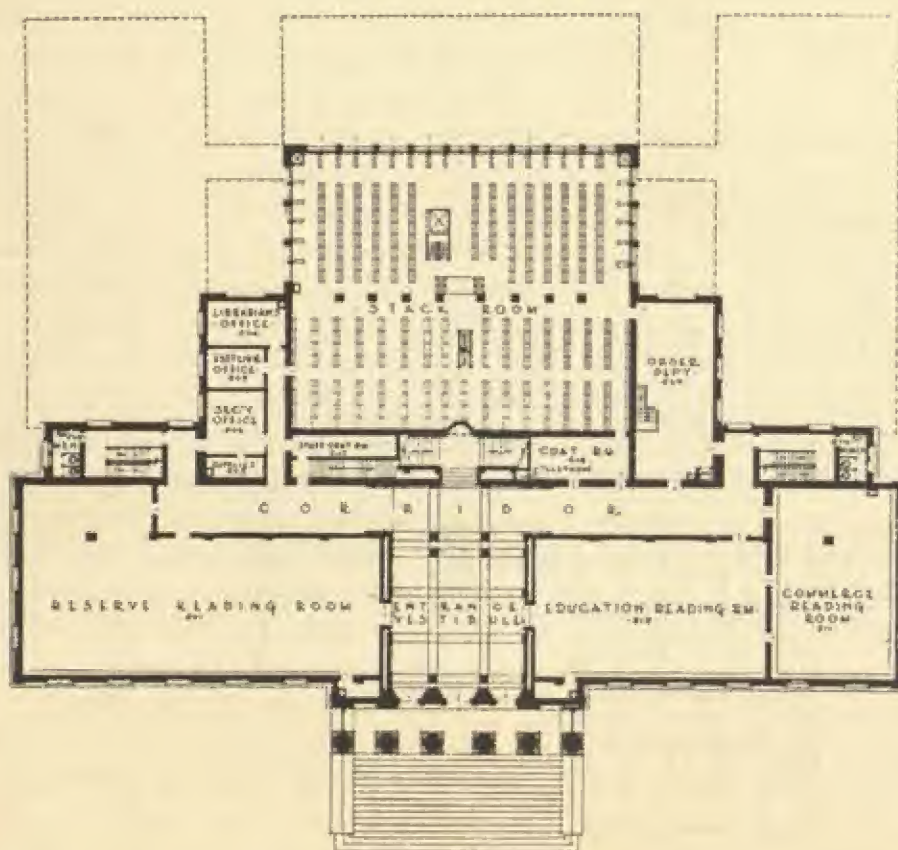
The bookstack occupies the entire rear portion of the building, and is nine tiers in height. When completely equipped, the stack will have a storage capacity of 450,000 volumes.

The arrangement of the offices and work space is one of the features which should be noted in the study of this plan, since it features a vertical layout of unusual excellence. The convenience of locating the administrative offices on the same floor with the order department rather than on the main service floor is another feature which may well be considered.

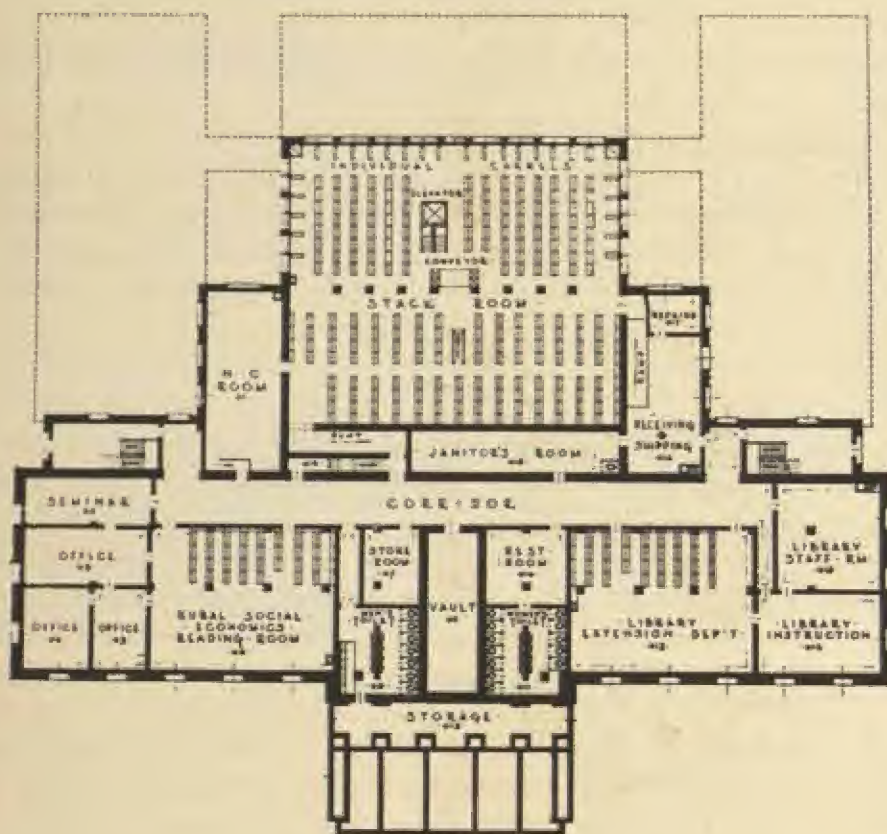
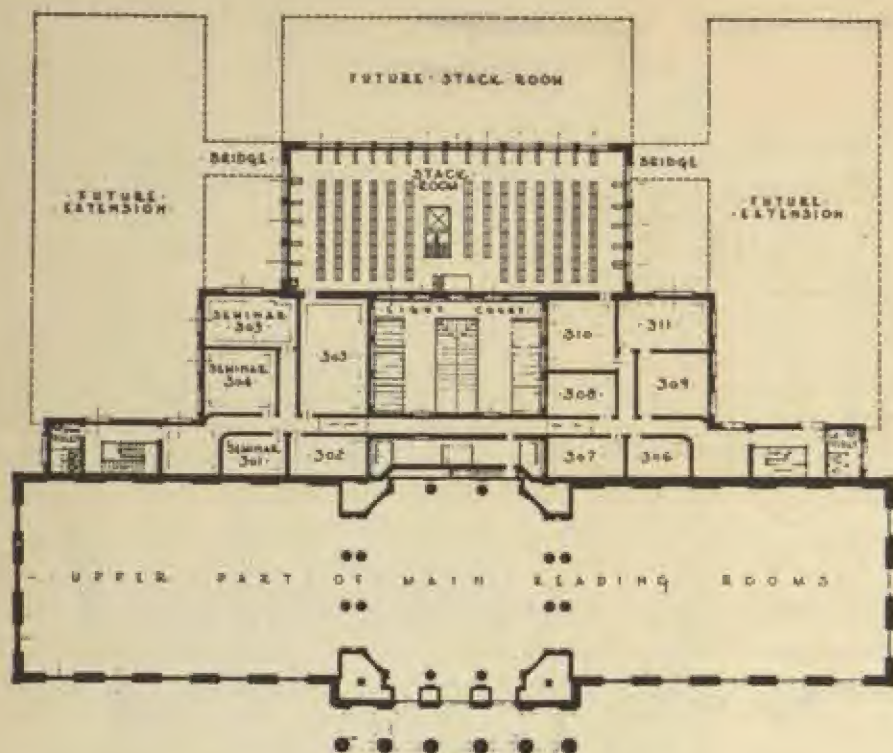
An advantageous feature of this building is the placing of the undergraduate reading rooms on the first floor. The compactness of general arrangement and the minimum amount of space devoted to corridors and to the entrance lobby are good. Plans for future additions have been laid out so that the present structure will key into them with the least possible difficulty.



SECOND



FIRST





NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY

Evanston, Illinois

Northwestern is a coeducational university, composed of several different colleges—liberal arts, commerce and journalism, education, engineering, music and speech, and a graduate school—all on the Evanston campus and served by the central library building.

The Charles Deering Library, designed by James Gamble Rogers, Inc., was completed in 1932, and cost \$1,200,000. In the shape of a T, the building faces west, and is constructed of stone in a simplified Gothic style. There is every evidence that in the planning of this building primary consideration was given to convenience of arrangement.

The perfection in detail in the building is sensed as soon as one mounts the few steps from the ground level to the lobby. Although the coat room is conveniently located on the stair landing directly opposite the front door, it is concealed and is scarcely noticed.

The bookstack in the rear of the building varies in size according to the demands of the main floors of the building and is, therefore, quite different from the tower stacks found in many large libraries. A part of it adjoining

the reserved book room is screened off and serves as shelving for the closed reserves. On the second floor the delivery room is built into the true stackroom.

The main reading room occupies the entire west side of the second floor, with a rare book room in the north, and a browsing room in the southern portion. These two special alcoves are separated from the main reading space by double-faced, glazed bookcases. The desk of the reference librarian is opposite the doorway leading into the stair hall, and is sufficiently large to provide space for a small enclosed office for the attendant and also for fifty-four vertical file drawers.

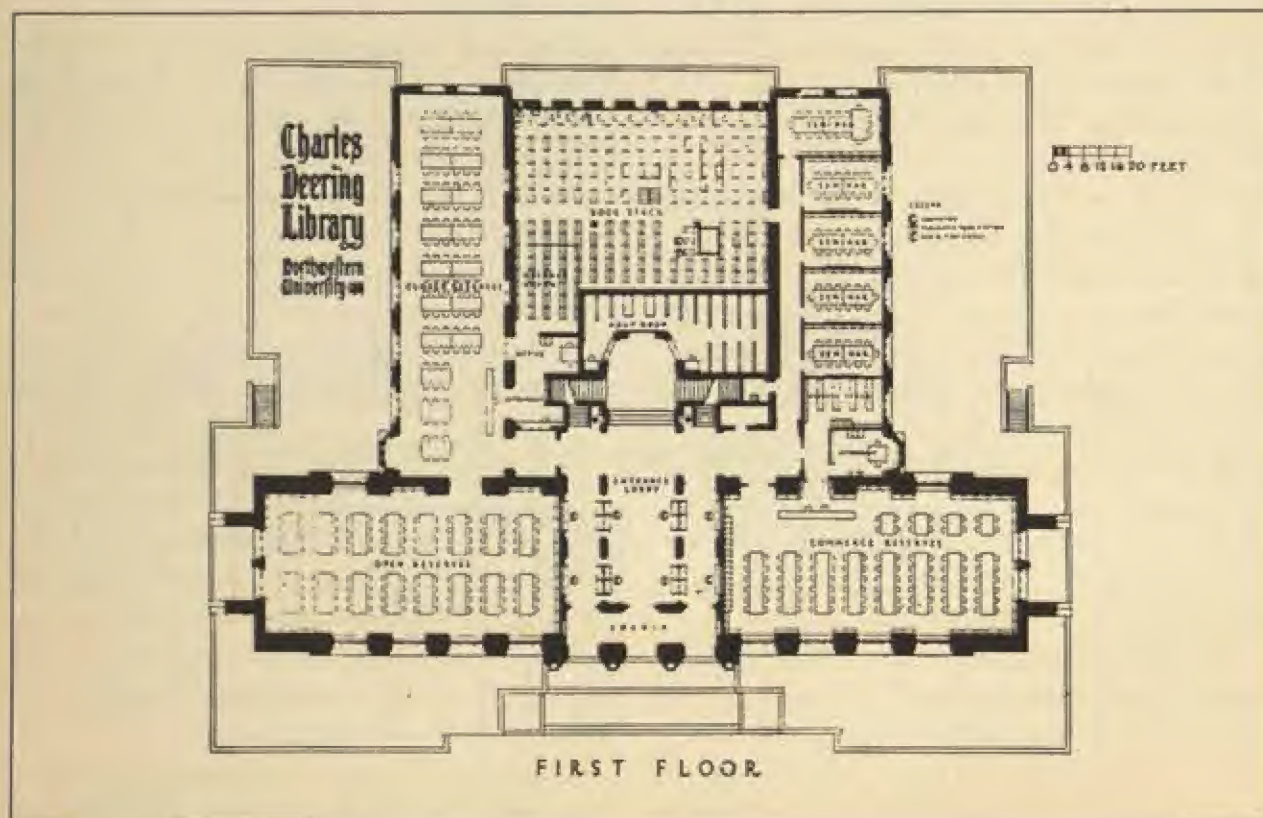
The arrangement of the administrative offices and the work rooms is especially commendable. Each major division of the library has a conveniently located office for its chief, thus providing an inconspicuous place for much routine work. An economical and unique feature is provided in the placing of the union catalog in a gallery in the cataloging room.

Through an ingenious architectural treatment, large arcways treated as sunken gardens, bring



natural light into the major portion of the rooms located on the ground floor. On this floor are four service rooms of various sizes, a special reading room seating 84 people, staff rooms for men and women, a receiving room (located directly beneath the work room), and a machinery room.

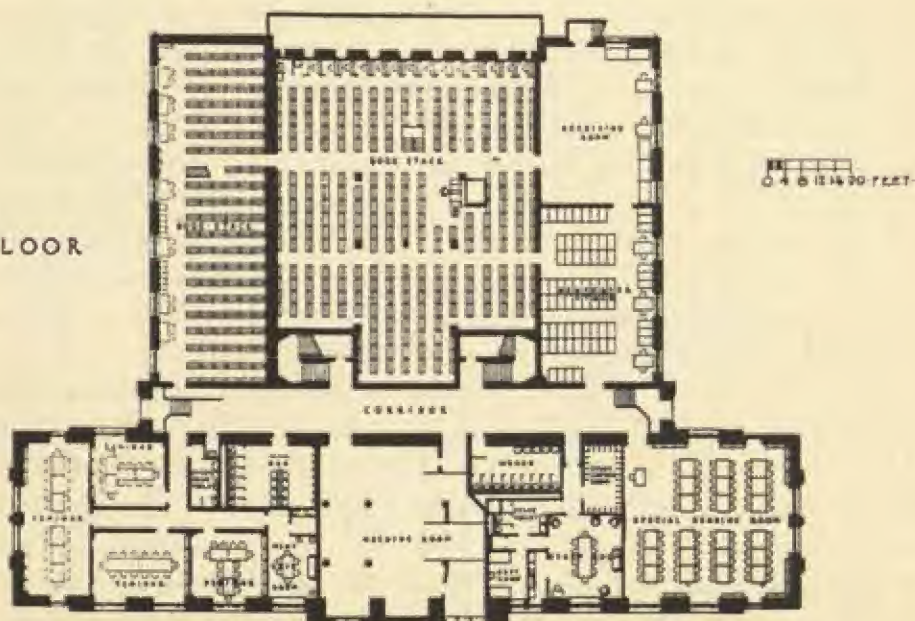
No description of the Charles Deering Library is complete without special mention of the sunken gardens. Moat walls, serving as a podium to the building, surround the sunken gardens located on the west, south, and north sides of the building. These beautifully landscaped enclosures serve as outdoor reading rooms with no admission or exit except through the library. These special features give evidence of thought and careful planning on the part of the architect, and are a tribute as well to the artistic imagination of the librarian.



SECOND FLOOR



GROUND FLOOR





University of **SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,**
Los Angeles, California

Southern California is a privately endowed, non-denominational university with a student enrollment of about 5,000.

Its library, erected in 1932, for \$1,100,000, is a memorial to Edward L. Doheny, Jr. for whom it is named. Designed by Cram and Ferguson and Samuel E. Lunden, Associated Architects, the building is original in architectural design. It is constructed of brick and stone with suggestions of the northern Italian Romanesque in its limestone and colored marble trim. The building fronts west, and is of the H-type in general outline. The delivery hall and stack are in the center, with the reading rooms to the right and administrative offices and departments to the left.

The main entrance to the library is between the first and ground floors. A stairway leads up directly into the main delivery hall, 38 feet high, which extends from the first through the third floor. The wing to the right of this hall contains the main reading room (131 feet long by 46 feet wide by 27 feet high, capacity 304 readers), which receives natural light from the north and the south; the periodical reading room with four tiers of stacks adjoining; and, between the two

reading rooms, an informally furnished treasure room containing books for general reading as well as rare editions.

The entire left wing houses the administrative offices, and is exceptional in its utility of arrangement. The librarian's office and the accession department adjoin the order work room, while the cataloging department is contiguous to the catalog file room and to the stack. All departments have easy access to the centrally located bibliographical reference material. However, the distance of the accession department from the cataloging department makes necessary traversing the entire wing to carry on the preparation of books.

The main entrance stairway leads down to the reserve delivery hall, which has adjoining, both reserved bookstacks and the large reading room, seating 436. A conveniently located check room has accommodations for 600. On the opposite side of the stack from the entrance is a cloister with enclosed patio. It is this open patio which permits northern light to all the main reading rooms.

The second floor contains graduate study rooms, seminars, cubicles, and the educational

and social sciences research reading rooms.

The cubicles located on both second and third floors are an important feature, and once used, are found to be almost indispensable. On the third floor (not shown) there are 48 of these cubicles, small rooms (5 feet 6 inches by 7 feet 8 inches) for individual study.

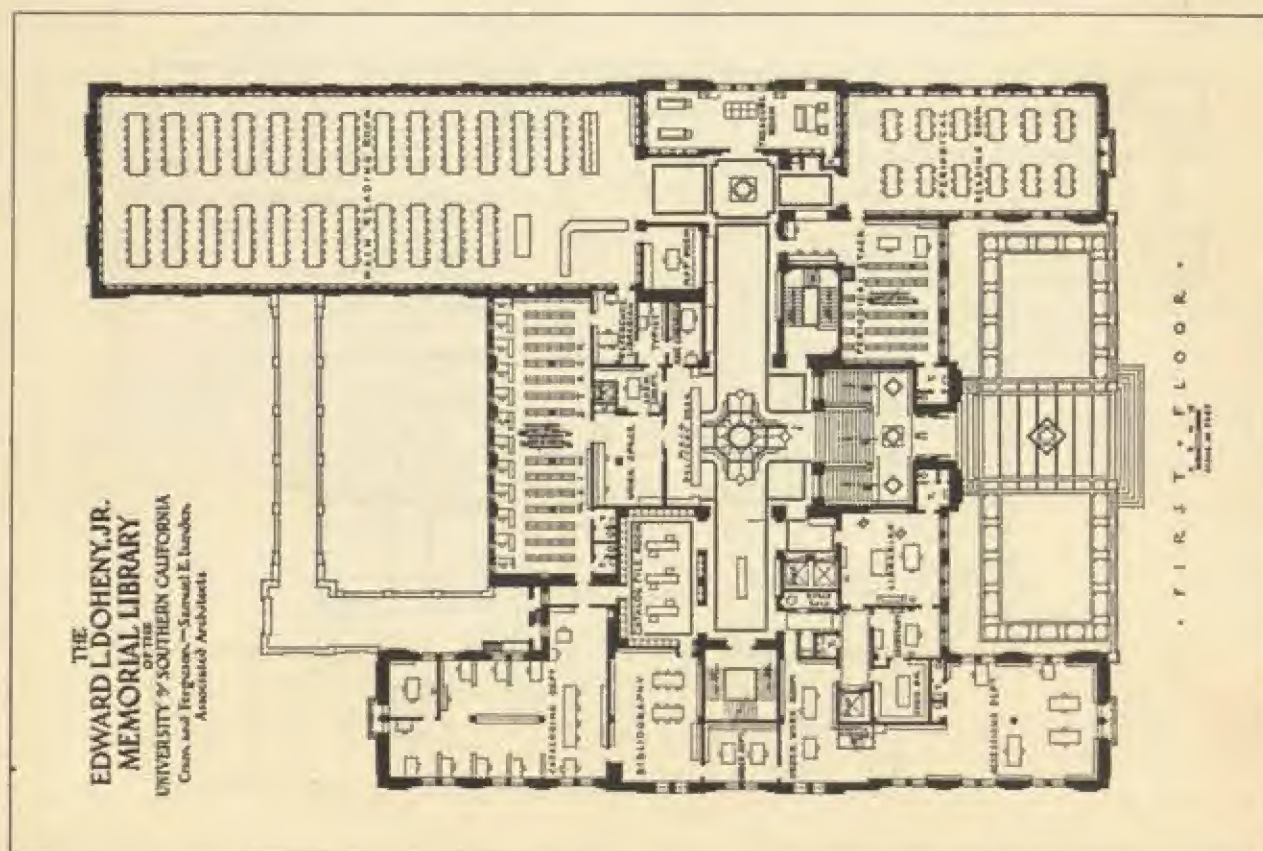
The total seating capacity of the library, exclusive of the two main reading rooms, includes: other reading rooms, 400; seminars, 100; cubicles, 50; carrels, 90.

The basement contains periodical and newspaper storage space, rest rooms, heating and mechanical equipment. In a building of this size, mechanical conveyance is obviously essential to efficient operation. This need has been met by the installation of passenger elevators in addition to the freight elevator, and an automatic book service elevator which serves all nine stack levels. There is, likewise, a book conveyor system which automatically delivers books between the loan

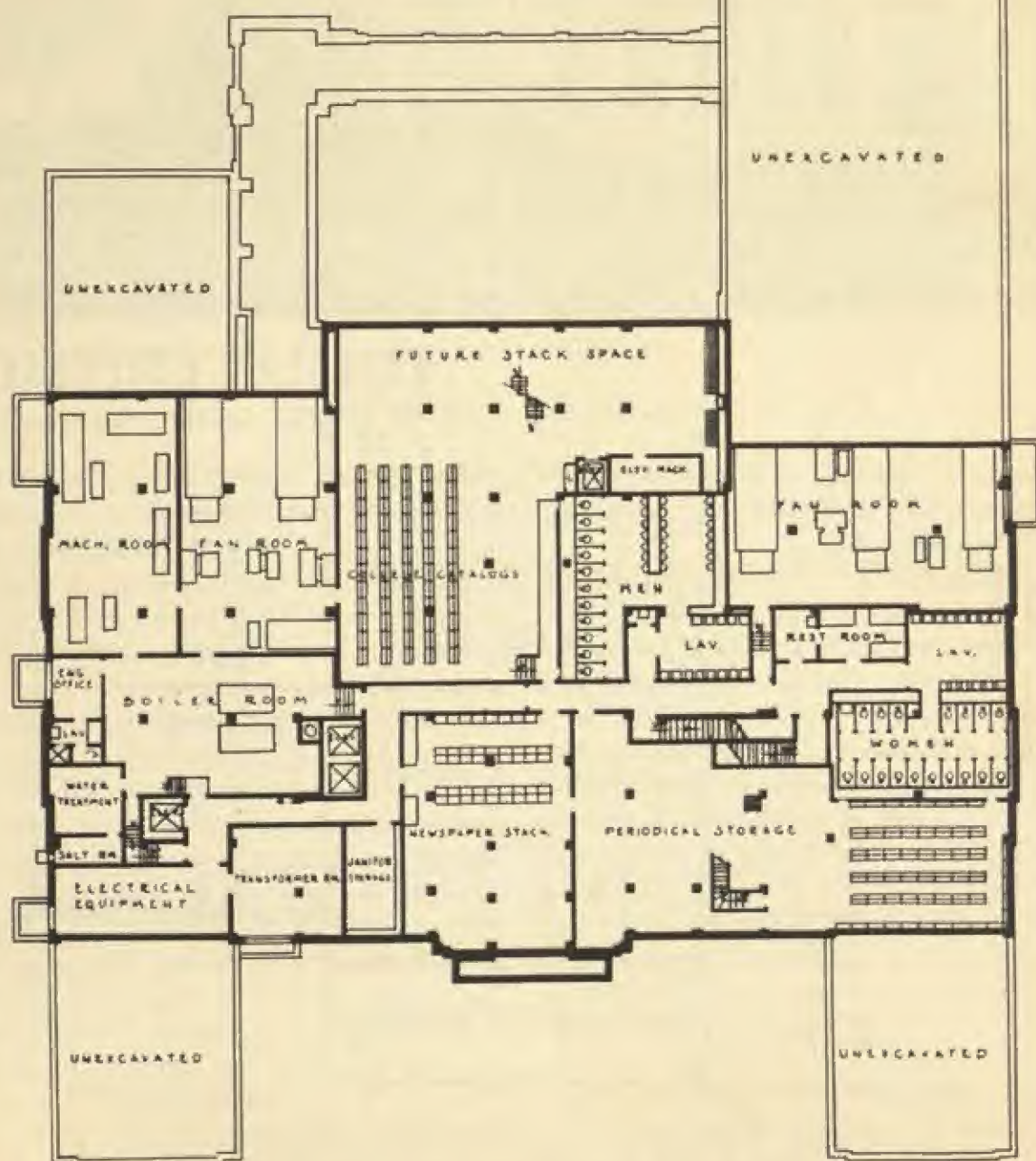
desk floor and all stack levels. The main stack, now in seven levels, contains approximately 121,000. Provision has been made for two more levels, with a present potential capacity of 300,000 volumes, and a total eventual capacity of 500,000.

Without accurate knowledge of the actual operation of the administrative portion of the building, the number of small rooms seems a disadvantage. This layout may not be a flaw, however, and has doubtless been determined by the general administrative policy of the library. To some librarians it is desirable to separate the various functions, rather than to provide for their intimate coordination. Fixed partitions such as these, however, definitely preclude flexibility and rearrangement.

In general the plans of this building show a departmental arrangement similar to that found in some of the larger public libraries.



EDWARD L. DOHENY
MEMORIAL LIBRARY
of the
University of Southern California



• BASEMENT •

SCALE IN FEET



WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY

Middletown, Connecticut

Wesleyan University, whose total enrollment is limited to 650, freshmen to 190, is a liberal arts college for men.

The Olin Memorial Library, designed by Henry Bacon and the firm of McKim, Mead, and White, was erected in 1925-27, at a total cost of \$750,000. Facing south, the building has four floor levels and a frontage of 163 feet.

Future stack extension and additional reading or work rooms were provided for in the original plans, as indicated by dotted lines on the basement floor plans. During 1938, the central portion of this extension was constructed, adding forty feet to the north of the former stack wing. This extension increased the library's working stack capacity from approximately 230,000 volumes to some 400,000 volumes. While designed primarily to give more book storage space, this addition will likewise permit expansion of facilities in other departments of the library.

The entrance to the building is into the spacious memorial hall, the main architectural feature of the interior. Executed in Renaissance style, this hall is 60 feet long and 30 feet wide,

and has a groined, vaulted ceiling rising through two stories. For various reasons it is sometimes necessary to provide such a memorial feature in a library building. If this can be avoided, however, it should be. The space devoted to this particular hall, for example, could have been used much more advantageously.

In the west wing of this floor is the Smith reading room, used for periodicals and reference books. It is unfortunate that this room has a western exposure. The office of the reference librarian is conveniently located between this room and the stack, but the addition of a connecting door into the reference room would probably be an improvement. The periodical reading room in the west wing is now the office of the bibliographical adviser. Administrative office and work rooms are conveniently arranged in the east wing of this main service floor, while the cataloging department is given added space in the east side of the main floor stack.

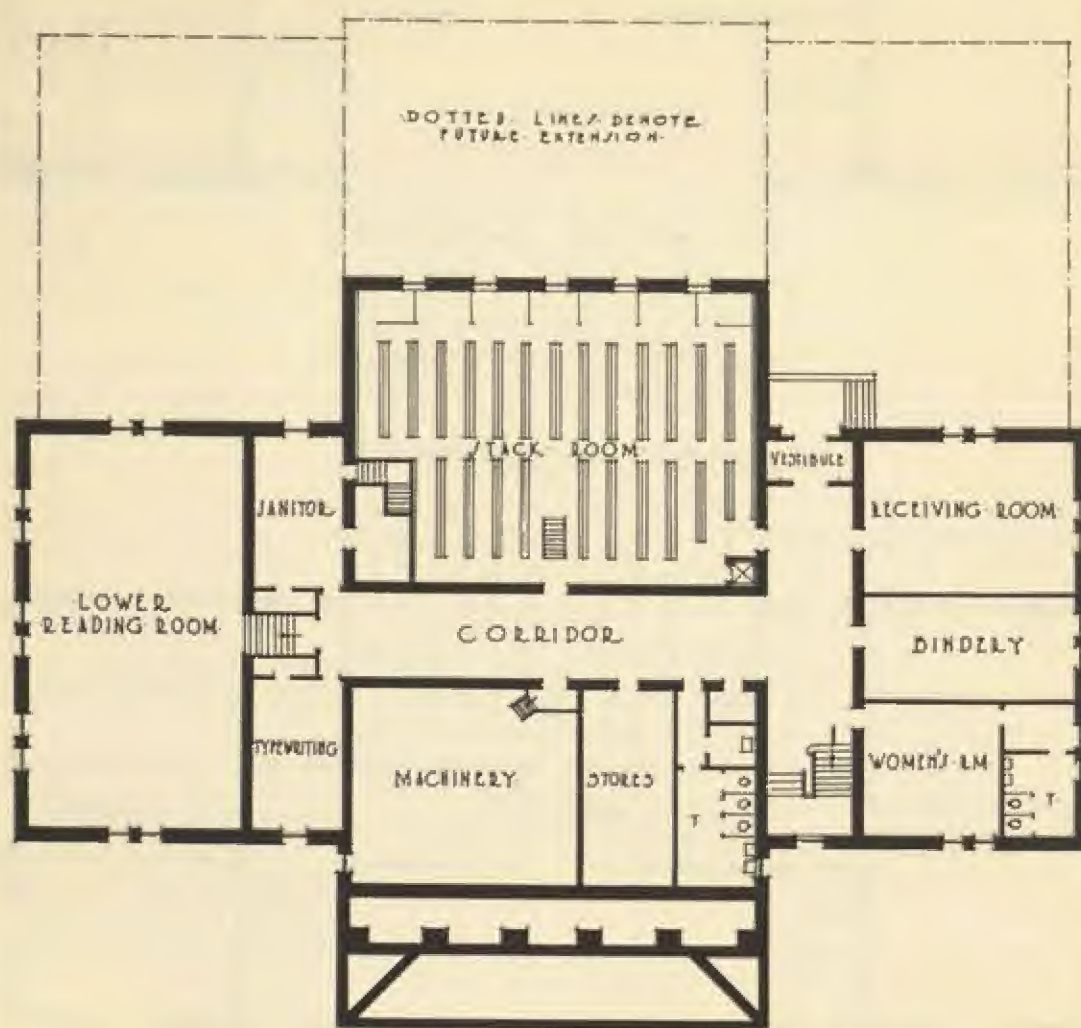
On the second floor a small room for maps and charts has been converted into a conference room.

The third floor (not shown) has been rearranged to contain offices and a class room for the Art department, to be used in connection with the Davison Galleries. Two seminar rooms in the northeast corner of this floor have been thrown into one, to provide space for the Wesleyana collection. The map collection has been transferred from the second floor to the seminar in the southeast corner of the top floor.

The large room on the basement level has been

utilized as a reserve reading room. The bindery has been moved to larger quarters developed especially for it in the attic of the new stack wing, thus leaving a vacancy which provides space for a much needed staff room.

Floor heights in the building have been established at fifteen feet, making it possible for every main floor to line up with alternate stack levels.

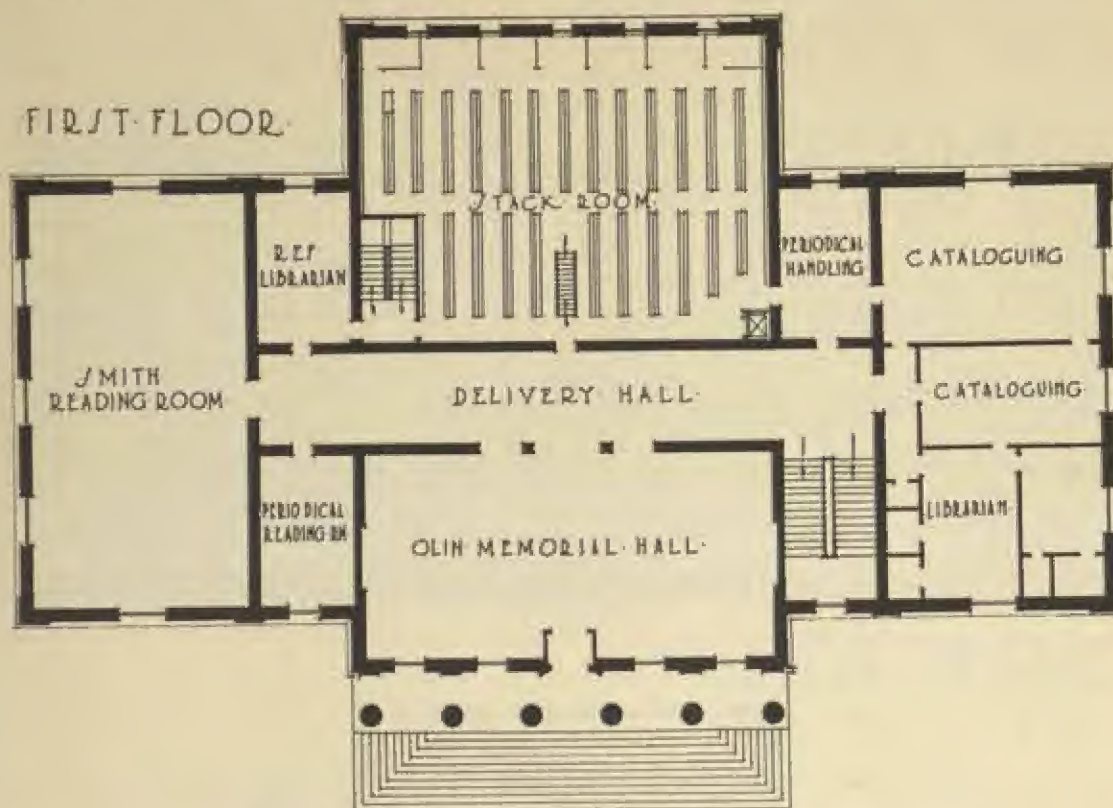


BASEMENT PLAN
LIBRARY BUILDING · WESLEYAN · UNIVERSITY ·

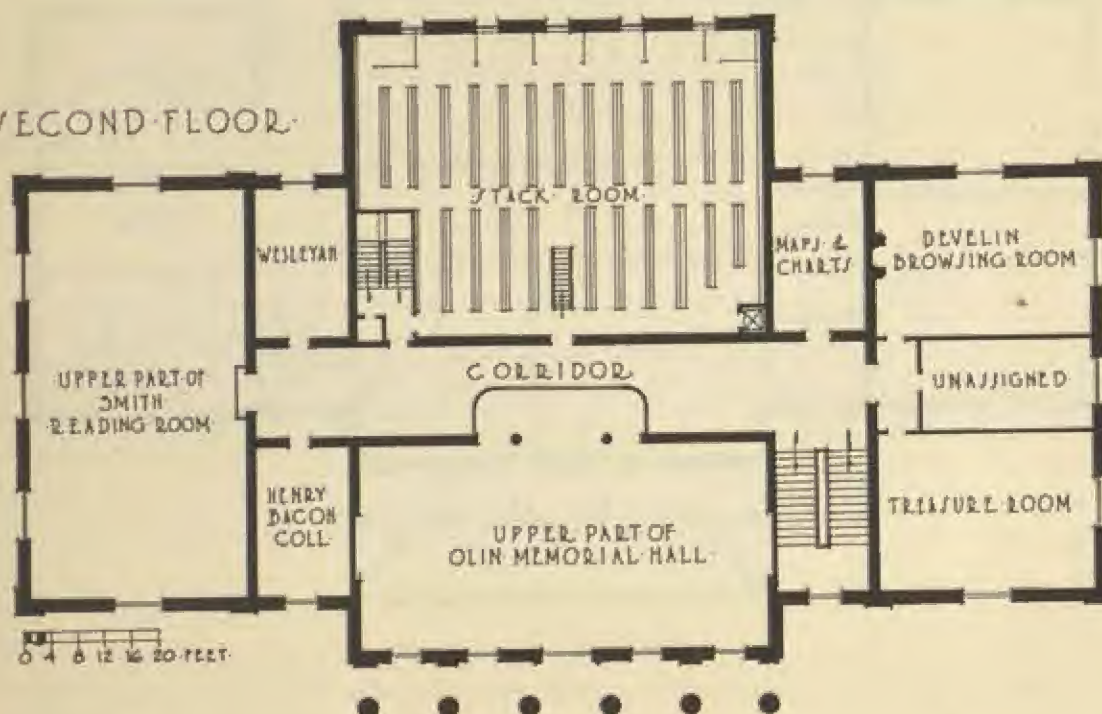
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Mc KIM · HEAD & WHITE · ARCHITECTS ·
NEW YORK · N.Y.

FIRST FLOOR



SECOND FLOOR



LIBRARY BUILDING · WESLEYAN · UNIVERSITY.

BUILDINGS *costing between \$300,000 and \$600,000*

•



University of **ARIZONA** *Tucson*

The University of Arizona is a state institution of some 2,200 students, offering both graduate and undergraduate courses through its several departments and colleges.

The library, designed in modern Renaissance style by Lyman and Place in 1927, is a three-story, E-shaped building of red, rough-face brick, with terra cotta trim. Facing south, it covers a ground area 110 feet by 195 feet, and, completely equipped, cost \$475,000.

From the front of the building three arched doorways lead into the main lobby, to the right of which is the reserved book room providing space for 125 readers. Opening immediately from this is an open air reading room, seating 30 persons,—an attractive feature permitted by the temperate Arizona climate throughout the year. To the left of the entrance is a large room temporarily assigned to the law library, but to be used for additional reserved book space when needed. A lecture room and space for an Arizona collection are likewise on the west side of the first floor. There is apparently only one entrance to the stack on this level—through the Arizona collection room.

A center stairway leads to the delivery hall

and main reading room on the second floor. At the eastern end of the reference space is a special reading room, and at the western side, a periodical room, which may be extended to utilize the entire west wing of the second floor if this should prove necessary.

The major defect of the building has been in its lighting, both natural and artificial. It is particularly evident on this floor, where the main reading room is located with a southern exposure. This position is especially unfortunate in the Arizona climate. The artificial lighting originally installed did not prove adequate and has been supplemented in the main reading room, but the lighting of the stack, offices and other reading rooms is still bad.

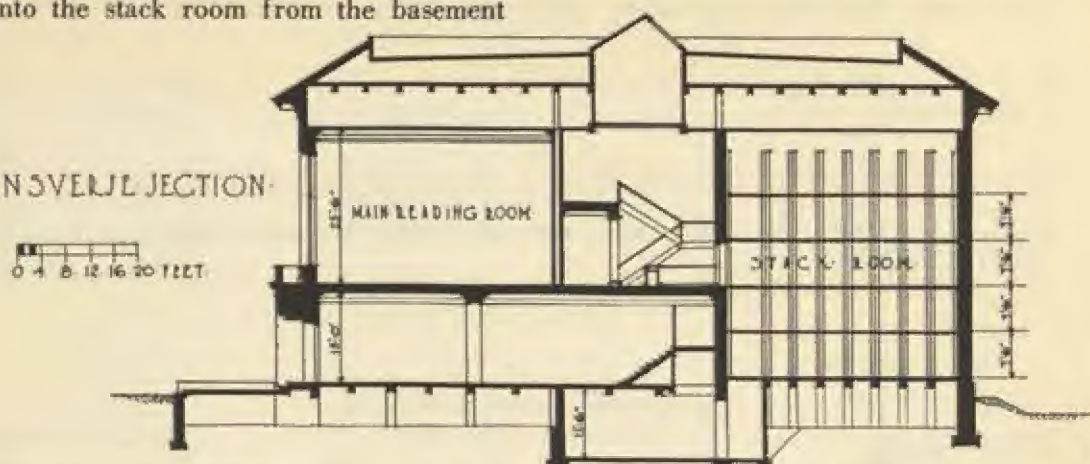
To the left of the loan desk is a room for the card catalog file. However, this location proved unsatisfactory, and the catalog was moved to the wall opposite the main circulation desk between the doors leading into the main reading room. The room originally planned for the catalog is now used for office space. To the right of the circulation desk are offices and work rooms. In this connection may be noted the convenience of having the receiving room in the basement

(not shown) directly beneath the cataloging room and connected with it by an electric elevator. The basement also has space for storage, a fire-proof vault, and ventilating apparatus. This latter, however, has not yet been installed, and it is unfortunate not to have a cooling system in the warm Arizona climate.

The bookstack, five tiers in height, has a storage capacity of 225,000 volumes. In relation to the stack occurs one of the most inconvenient features of the entire building. There is no entrance into the stack room from the basement

nor from the third floor. To go from the lower floor of the stack to the basement proper, it is necessary to take the stack elevator to the third stack level, then enter the cataloging division, and take the elevator there down to the basement. This could have been avoided by providing passageways on either side of the stairways as was done on the second floor. Excellent provision has been made for future extension of the stack—either to the rear or by filling in the vacant sections on either side of the stack.

TRANSVERSE SECTION





ARKANSAS, *University of Fayetteville*

The University of Arkansas is a state owned and controlled institution with an annual enrollment of about 2,400 students.

Its library building, designed by Haralson and Nelson, architects, with Jamieson and Spearl, consultants, cost \$447,087 completely furnished and equipped in 1935. In Renaissance style, the exterior of the building is finished in Carthage and Indiana limestone.

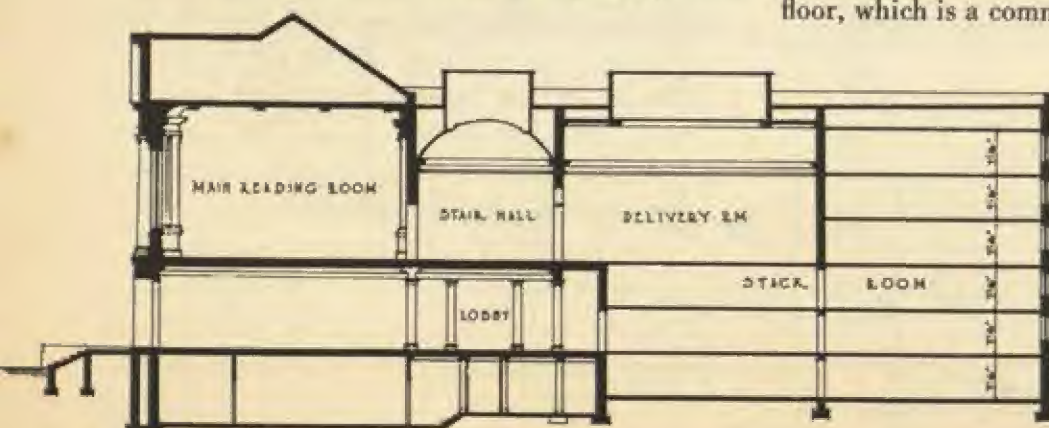
In general outline the building is T-shaped, and faces east. The cross-sectional drawing shows the reading rooms in the front portion of the building; stair hall, lobby, and delivery room in the center; and the bookstack (six tiers in height) in the rear. The three, lower stack levels extend to the front of the building beneath the delivery room, increasing the total storage capacity to 250,000 volumes. Provision has been made for 50 carrels in the stack. Alternate floors of the stack line up with the main floors of the building. This stack room is especially well

planned with the elevator and adjoining stairway conveniently located with reference to the circulation desk. Directly behind the latter is the book conveyor.

A large museum room is located in the east portion of the basement floor (not shown), with stack, stair hall, toilets, and some work space occupying the remainder of the floor.

The general layout of the first floor is obvious. In addition to the library facilities, this floor contains offices for the administrative staff of the university.

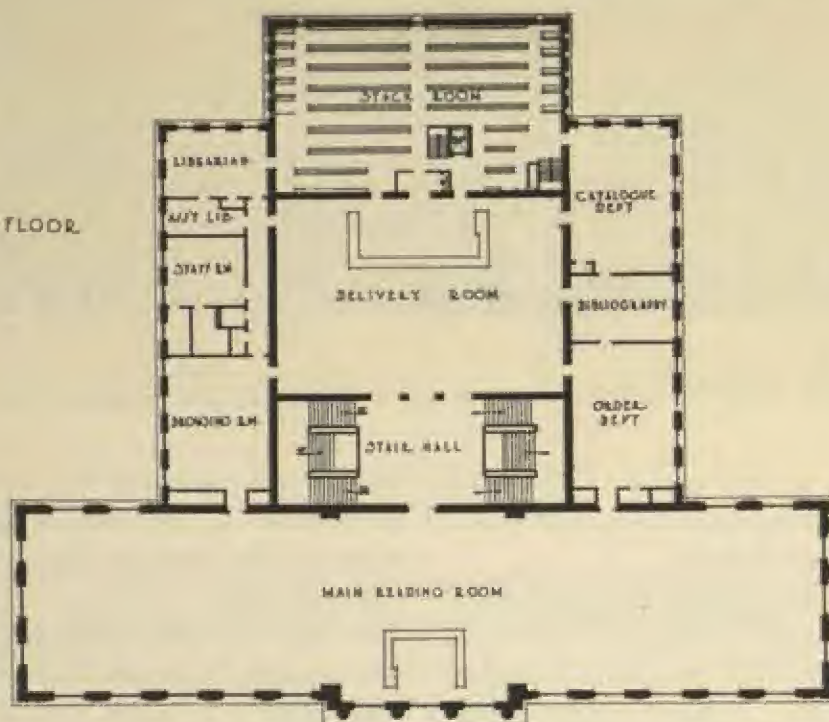
On the second floor across the entire front of the building is the main reading and reference room (38 feet by 175 feet), providing seating space for 280 readers. The delivery hall, located between the stair hall and the bookstack, seems rather wide, making a considerable distance from the desk of the reference librarian to the stack. The administrative and preparations divisions of the library staff are located on the main service floor, which is a commendable arrangement.



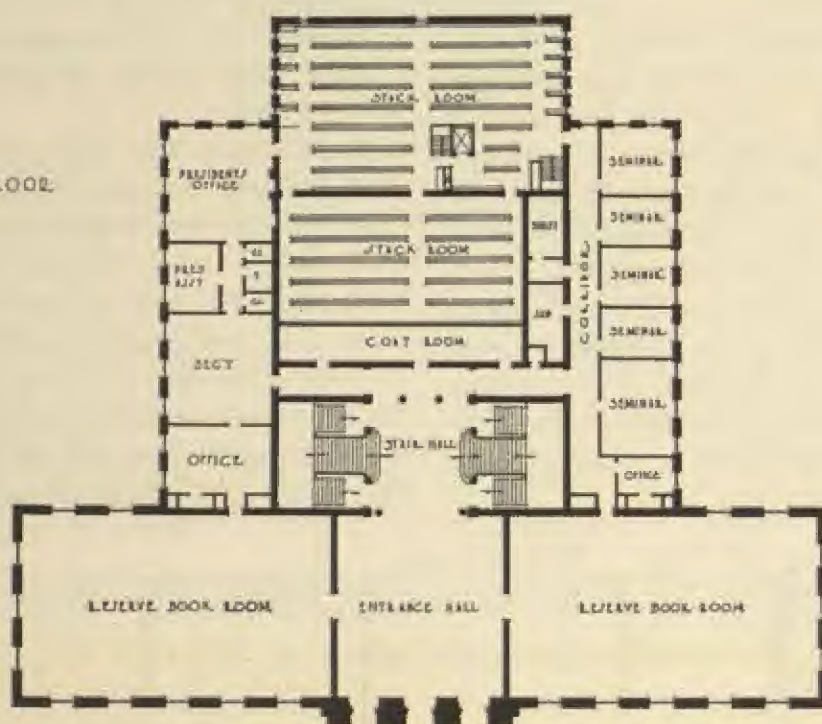
SECTION-
CROSS

0 6 12 18 24 30 FEET

SECOND FLOOR



FIRST FLOOR

LIBRARY BUILDING, UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS,
PAYETTEVILLE, ARKANSAS



ATLANTA UNIVERSITY

Atlanta, Georgia

Atlanta University is a coeducational institution for Negroes with affiliated colleges: Morehouse for men, and Spelman for women.

The library building, designed by James Gamble Rogers, Inc., and erected in 1932 for \$300,000 including furniture and equipment, is constructed of rough-textured brick with limestone trim in modified Classic design. In general outline the structure is T-shaped, four stories in height, with the bookstack placed at one side of the main entrance corridor. The building is so located that all reading rooms face north.

A study of the floor plans gives evidence that the architect combined to a rare degree the functions of a library with beauty of design to produce an harmonious and well developed whole.

The careful thought and planning which have gone into the general layout of this building is apparent in the convenience of floor arrangement and in the minimum amount of space devoted to corridors. The main central hallway extends the width of the building and permits entrance from the street as well as from the campus. It likewise affords access to either the periodical room or the reserved book reading room without unnecessary traffic through the building.

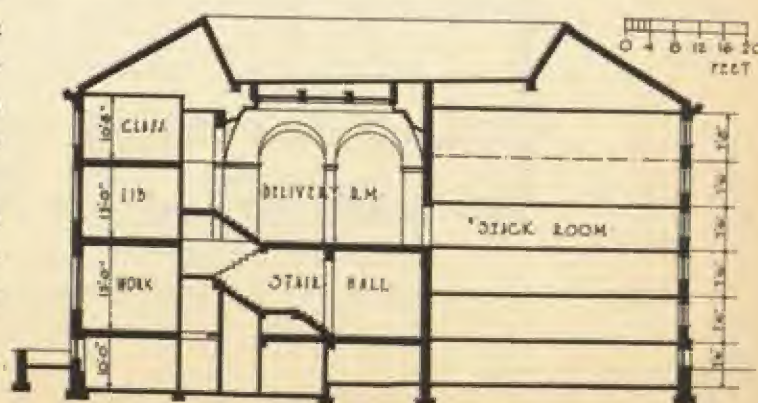
The proximity of the delivery hall, stack, and reading room is an interesting feature of administration here in that one attendant can, at slack

periods, attend to the circulation work and at the same time supervise the reference room.

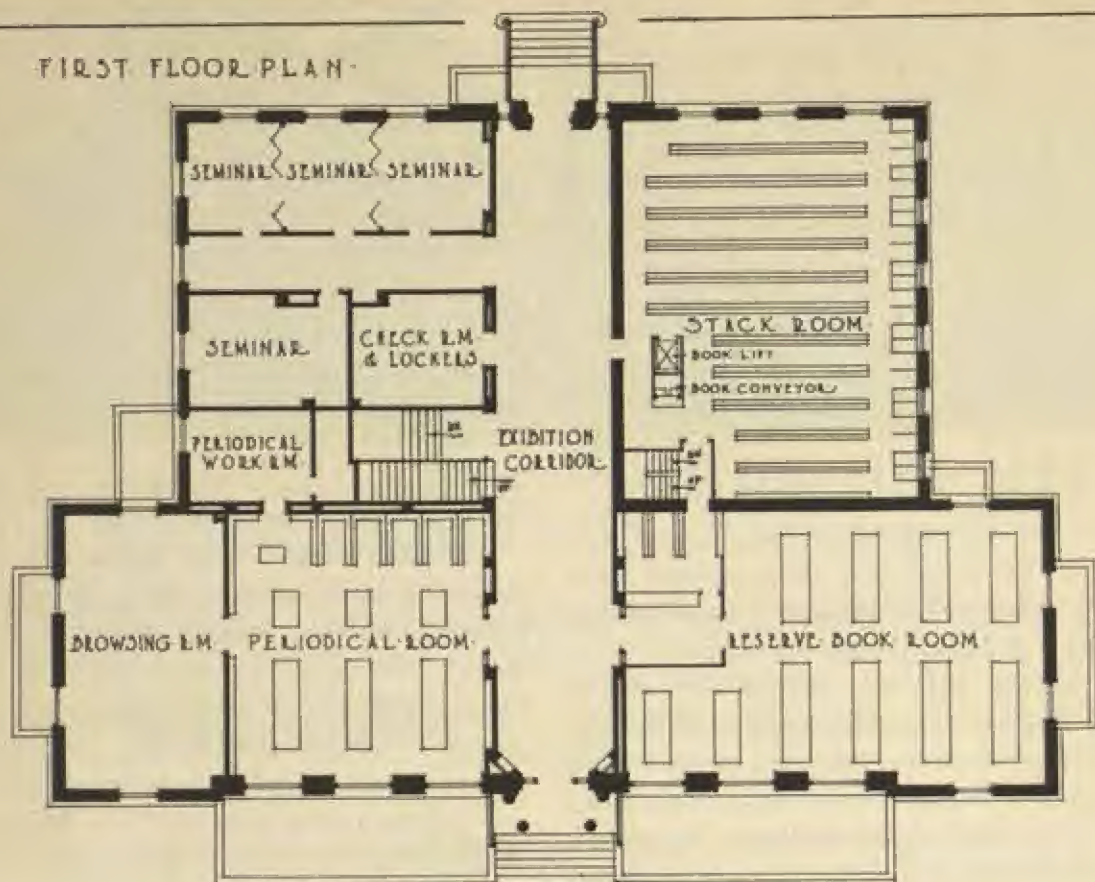
A notable feature of the basement is a large exhibition hall located on the north side of the building, where it secures natural light from areas surrounded by moat walls. Receiving room, unpacking and storage space are logically placed. Staff accommodations are unusually well planned for comfort and convenience.

From the section drawing it can be seen that the floor levels of alternate tiers of the stack line up with the main floor levels. Deviating from the usual central location in most buildings, the stack here occupies the southwest section of the building. The third floor plan shows the portion (now used for additional classroom space), which can be provided with two additional tiers of stacks. When completely equipped, the stack will have a capacity of about 180,000 volumes. Particular thought was taken to provide means of enlarging the building if later development should necessitate this. Extension of the stack room can be made to the west, while an extra wing can be added likewise on the east side.

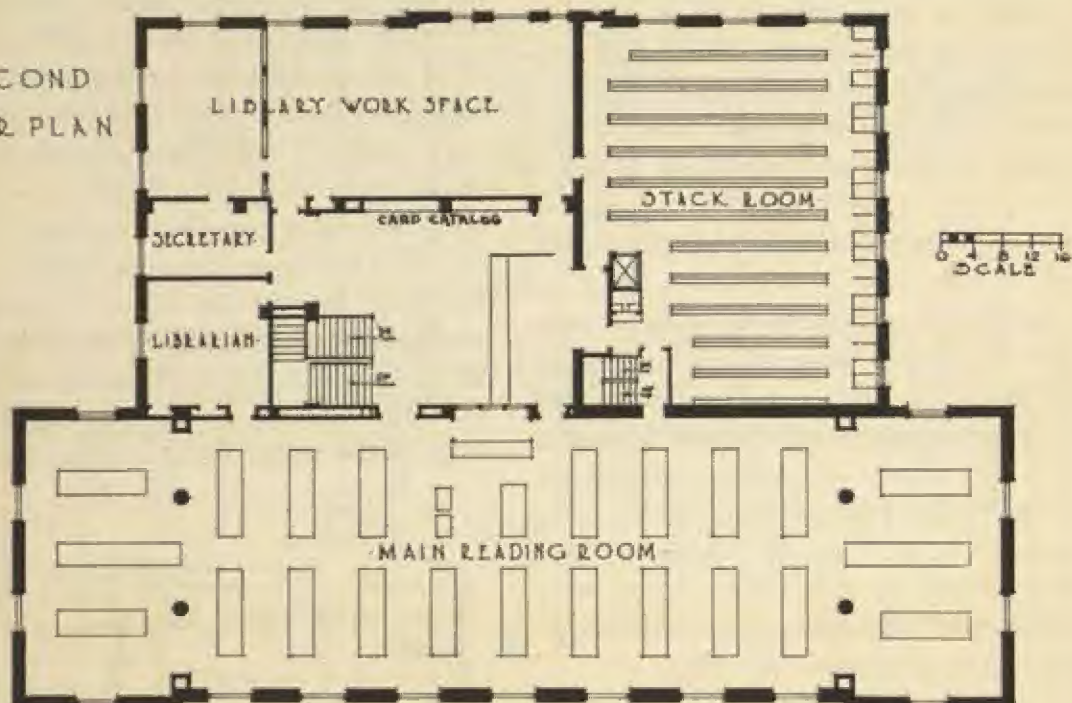
LONGITUDINAL SECTION



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

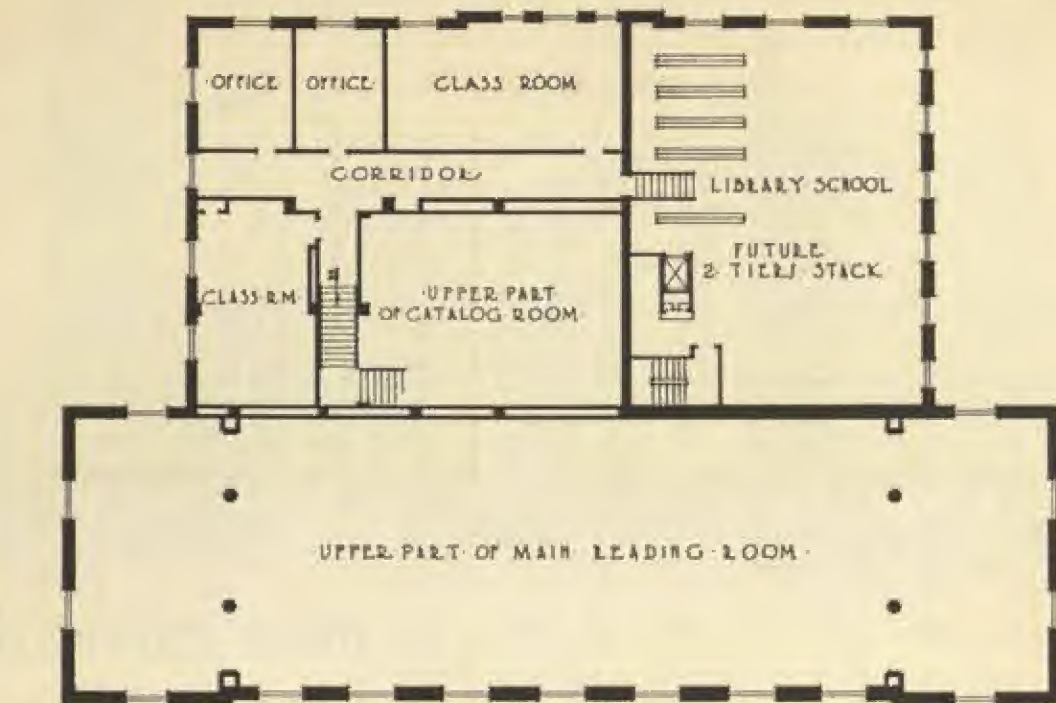


SECOND FLOOR PLAN

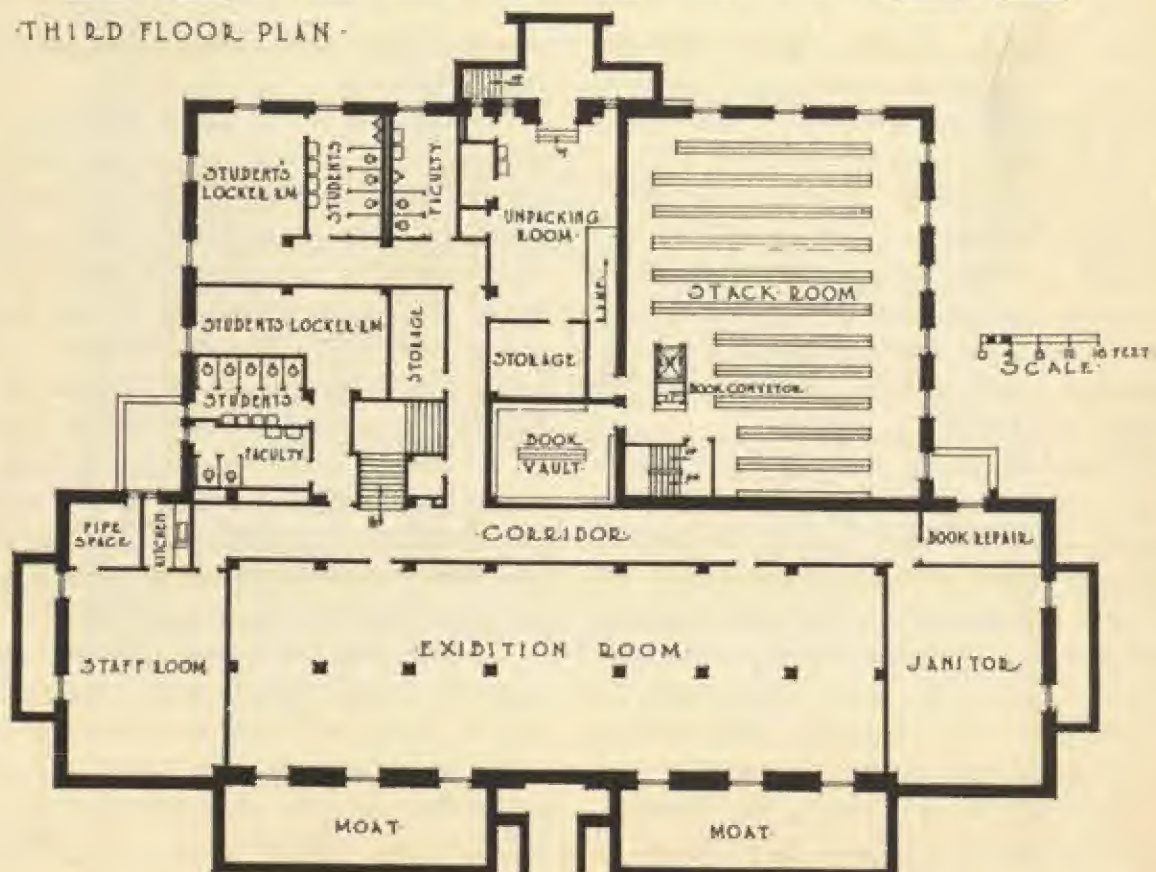


ATLANTA UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

JAMES GAMBLE LOGG
ARCHITECT



THIRD FLOOR PLAN



BASEMENT PLAN

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY LIBRARY



DREW UNIVERSITY

Madison, New Jersey

Drew University consists of Brothers College, open only to men, and a theological seminary, open to both men and women. Its total enrollment in all departments is about 400.

Plans for the library building were drawn by Charles Z. Klauder, and construction was completed in 1938. Completely furnished and equipped, it cost approximately \$600,000. Designed in Colonial style of architecture, it is constructed chiefly of brick. The building has a northeastern exposure.

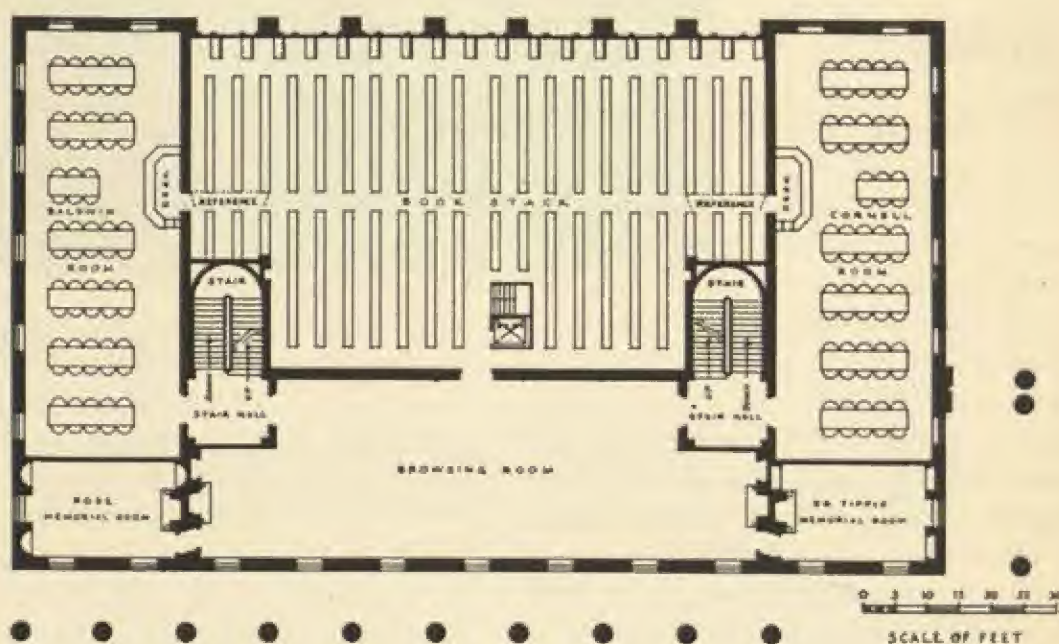
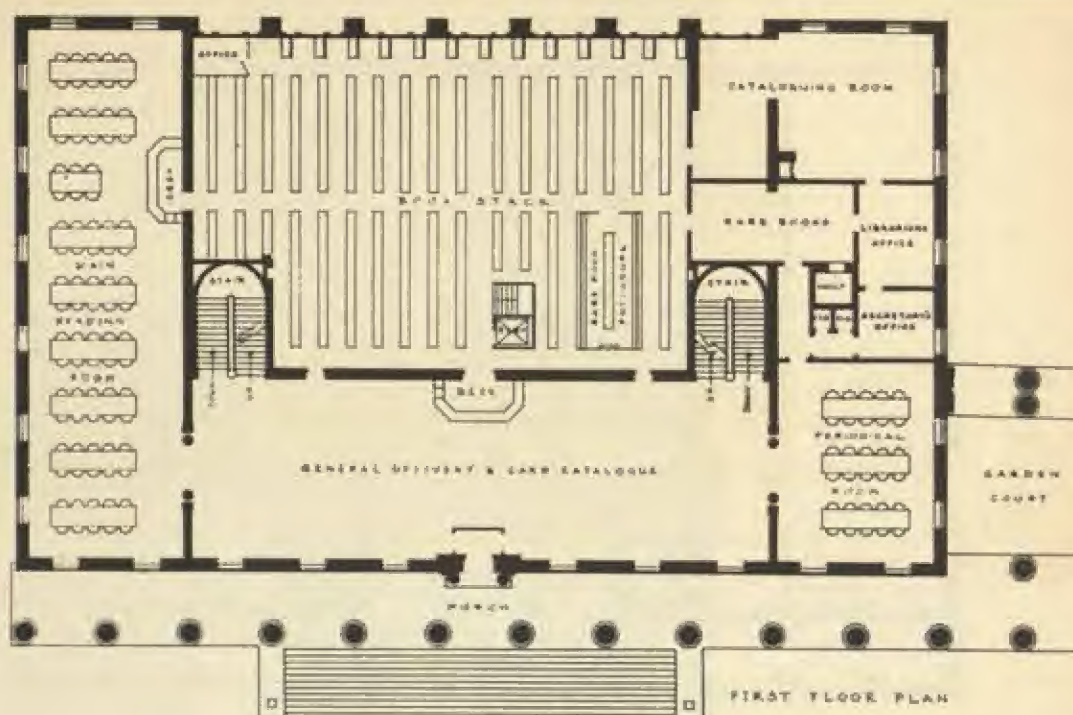
The entrance to the building leads into a spacious delivery hall, which contains the main charging desk, the card catalog, consultation tables, and exhibition cases. The bookstack, six tiers in height, occupies the rear central portion of the building, and has a capacity of 400,000 volumes. There are 81 carrels in the stack, 67 for students and 14 for faculty. The librarian writes that the periodical room may be used as a conference room if this proves desirable. In this event the periodicals will be shelved in the north end of the main reading room. It is unfortunate in this plan that there is not a direct

entrance from the lobby into the librarian's office and work rooms.

The approach to the second floor is by two stairways—one on either side of the bookstack. On this floor the stair landing is completely enclosed so that a great deal of noise is prevented from penetrating to the reading and browsing rooms. Across the north side of this floor is a large, informally furnished browsing room, with a capacity for 60 readers. The Cornell and Baldwin rooms, each having a seating capacity for 66 readers, contain the reserved book collection for the seminary and for the college. Considerable traffic through the building could have been eliminated if the reserved book rooms had been placed on the entrance floor.

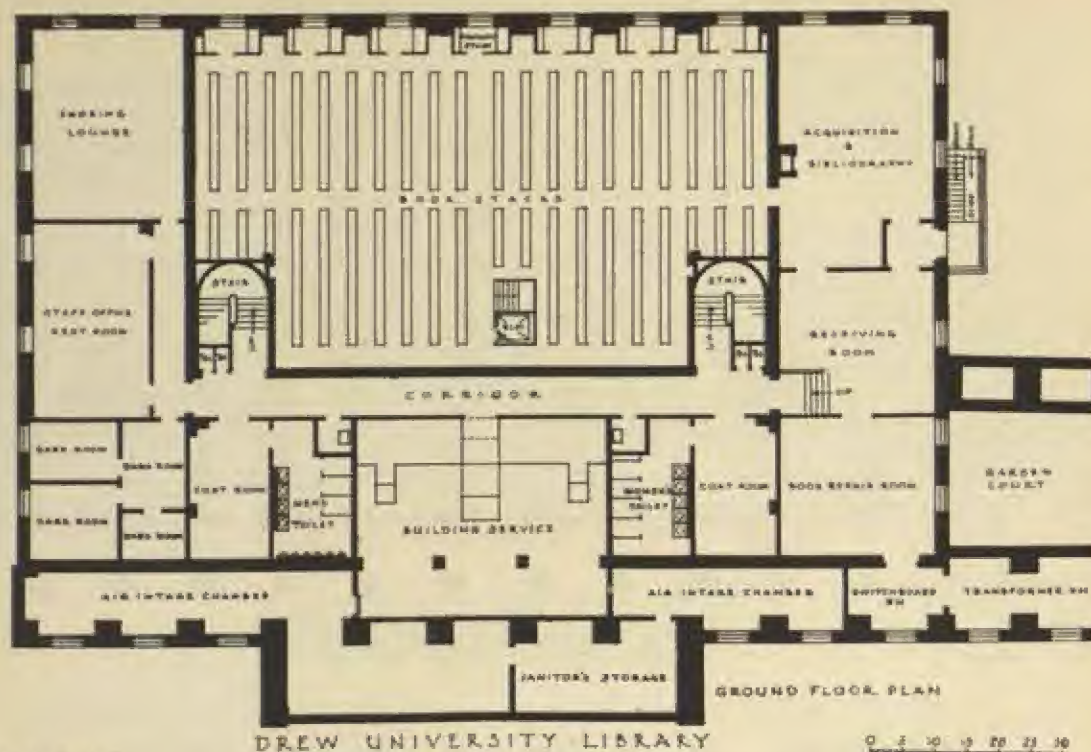
The third floor (not shown) contains a special collections room, a fine arts study, a typing room, and ten rooms to be used by research workers.

The acquisition and bibliography room on the ground floor are at an inconvenient distance from the offices and work rooms. A staff lounge, and a smoking lounge for the students, are commendable features.



SECOND FLOOR PLAN
DREW UNIVERSITY LIBRARY





Charles E. Kline, Architect
Philadelphia



ELMIRA COLLEGE

Elmira, New York

Elmira is a privately endowed, liberal arts college for women with an enrollment of some 300 students.

The four story, L-shaped library building, designed by Coolidge, Shepley, Bulfinch and Abbott, with Pierce and Bickford as Associate Architects, is in English Collegiate Gothic style. Constructed of Flemish bond brick trimmed with Indiana limestone, its cost was \$339,000, completely equipped and furnished. It was opened in June, 1927.

The main entrance to the building is on the

east side; however, the entrance on the south side is the one most frequently used. This secondary entrance leads through a vestibule into the main reading room, which seats 100 persons. A large fireplace at the west end of the room is surrounded by comfortable chairs arranged informally. A window seat in a deep bay likewise contributes to the desired atmosphere. The east, or main entrance, leads into a corridor from which one may enter the work rooms or the reading room. The circulation desk lies between the catalog room and the main reading room.

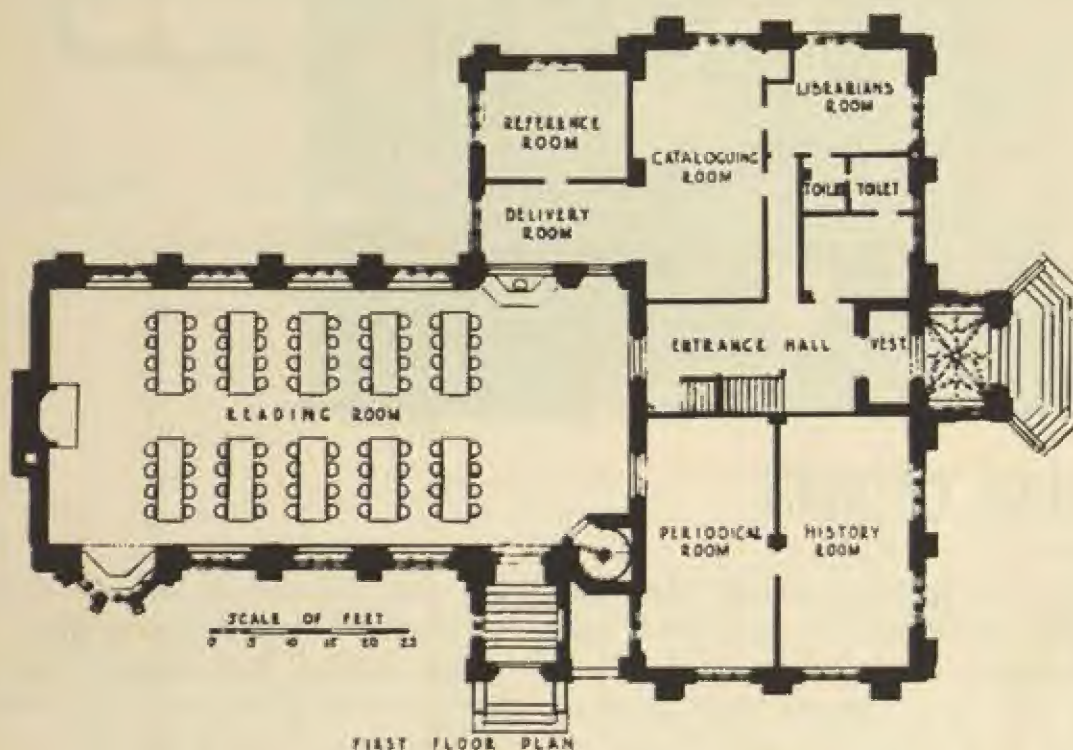
The librarian's office and cataloging room are in the northeast corner of this floor. In the southeast corner are located the history room shelving some 7,000 volumes, and the bound periodical room with the same amount of shelf space.

A stairway in the center of the building leads to the second floor where are located two seminars and four smaller study rooms. The third floor (not shown) containing the same amount of space, has two class rooms, and a museum room.

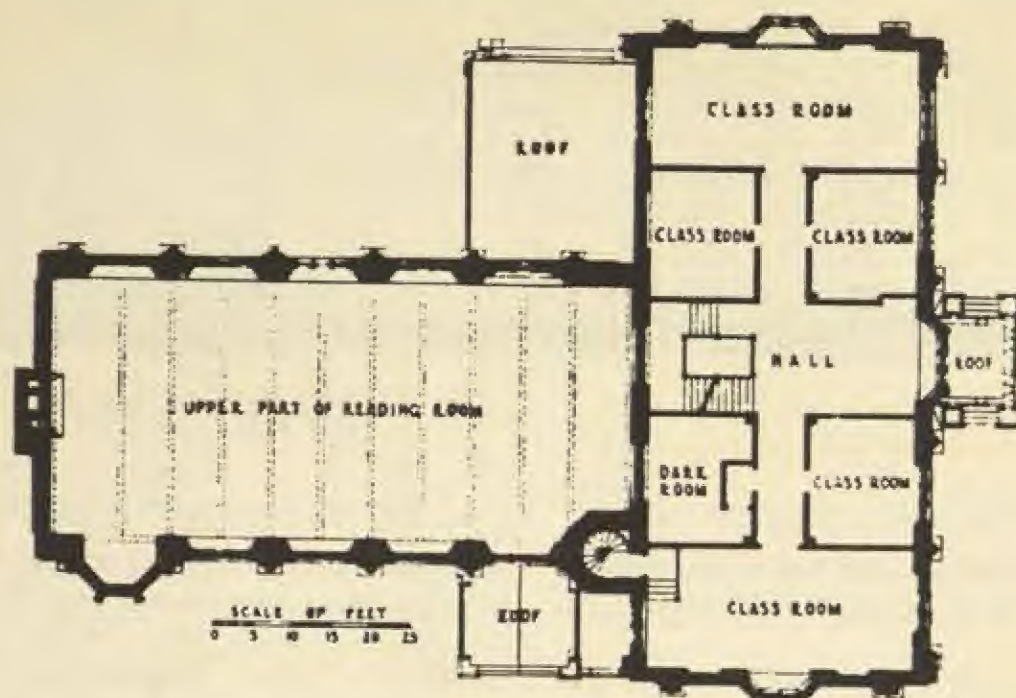
On the ground floor is located another reading room of the same size as the memorial reading room, a classroom, storage space for news-

papers, unpacking room, toilets, and room for the Romance language collection.

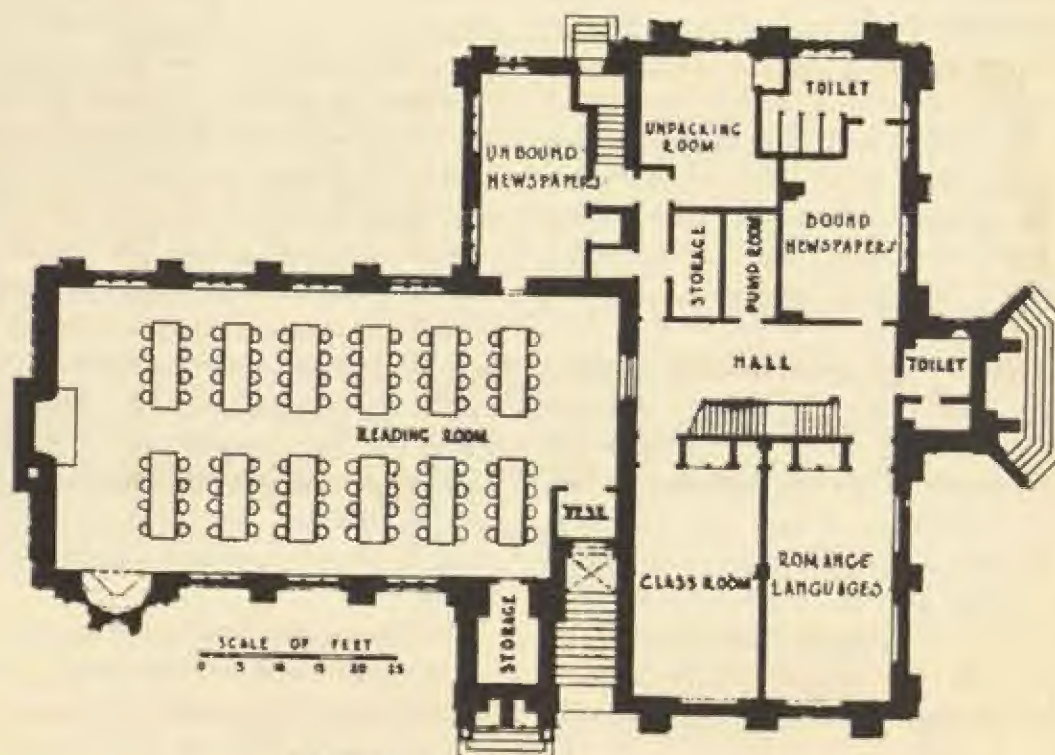
In this building there are a number of small reading rooms with some segregation of the book collection along departmental lines. In most libraries, this arrangement is not convenient and makes the building expensive to administer. The system as used at Elmira, however, has proved quite satisfactory in developing an informal atmosphere and in encouraging scholarship. However, the fact that there is no definite stack space may prove inconvenient if any decided expansion proves necessary.



ELMIRA COLLEGE LIBRARY, ELMIRA, N. Y.
COOLIDGE, SHEPLEY, BULFINCH & ABBOTT, ARCHITECTS



SECOND FLOOR PLAN



BASEMENT FLOOR PLAN



EMORY UNIVERSITY

Atlanta, Georgia

Emory is a privately controlled, denominational university for men and women, offering undergraduate and graduate work to some 1,100 students.

The first unit of the combined library and administration building was completed in 1926 at a cost of \$400,000, with plans for future extension at an ultimate expenditure of \$1,000,000. It was designed by Edward L. Tilton, with Ivey and Crook, Associate Architects. The building is rectangular in general outline, covering a ground area 170 feet by 75 feet, and rising three stories above the basement. The architecture is Italian Renaissance to harmonize with existing buildings on the campus. The exterior of the building is faced with white, grey, and pink marble.

The entrance leads into a hall where exhibit cases have been placed for library displays. A large room to the left of the entrance hall houses the museum. To the right are the university administrative offices. The bookstack, placed beneath the reading room, is located in the rear central portion of the building. This unusual feature is found in public libraries but rarely advocated for college libraries, since it necessitates the use of stairs for all book deliveries.

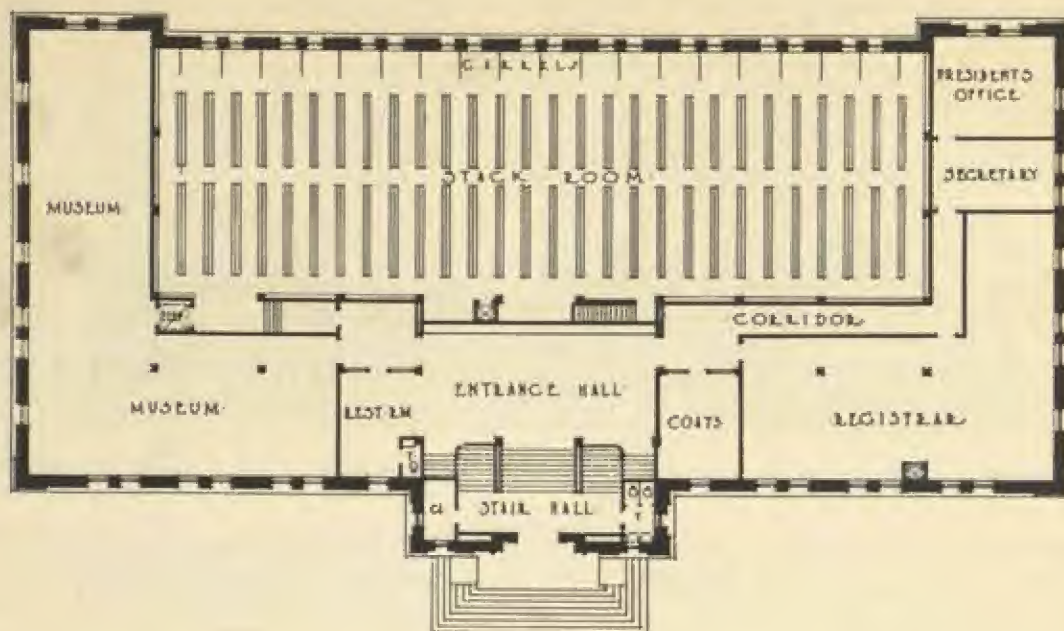
Facilities in the basement which pertain to the operation of the library proper include, in

addition to the bookstack, a receiving room, a room for multigraphing, and five studies for faculty members doing research work. The stack is three tiers in height, with a storage capacity of 300,000 volumes. Forty-nine carrels have been placed along the window walls of the stack.

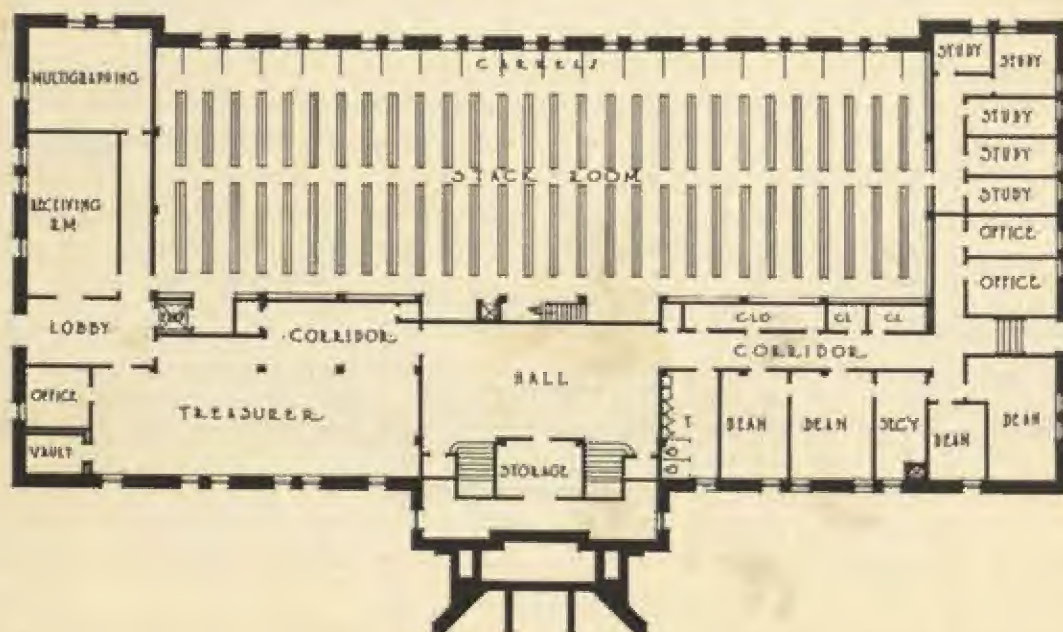
The stairway from the entrance hall leads directly into the delivery room, where the charging desk is located. This is so placed between the reading room and the delivery hall that an attendant not only takes care of the loan work, but at the same time supervises the reference room. This arrangement makes the reading room very noisy.

The main reading room (40 feet by 123 feet, exclusive of alcoves) seats 208 readers. At one end of the room, there is a large alcove with special shelving for several hundred periodicals. At the opposite end, a similar alcove provides space for the reserved book collection. The lighting of this room is poor, in spite of its eastern exposure. The windows are small and even additional artificial lighting is not adequate.

The mezzanine floor provides space for the library school, with two classrooms, a study hall, several offices for faculty and a secretary, and a room for housing the Joel Chandler Harris collection.



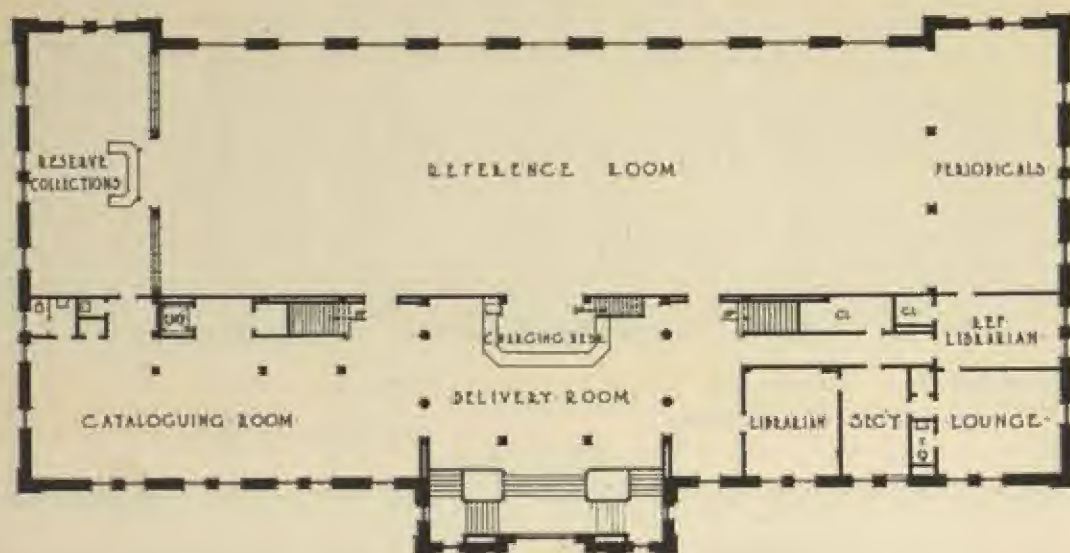
ENTRANCE FLOOR PLAN



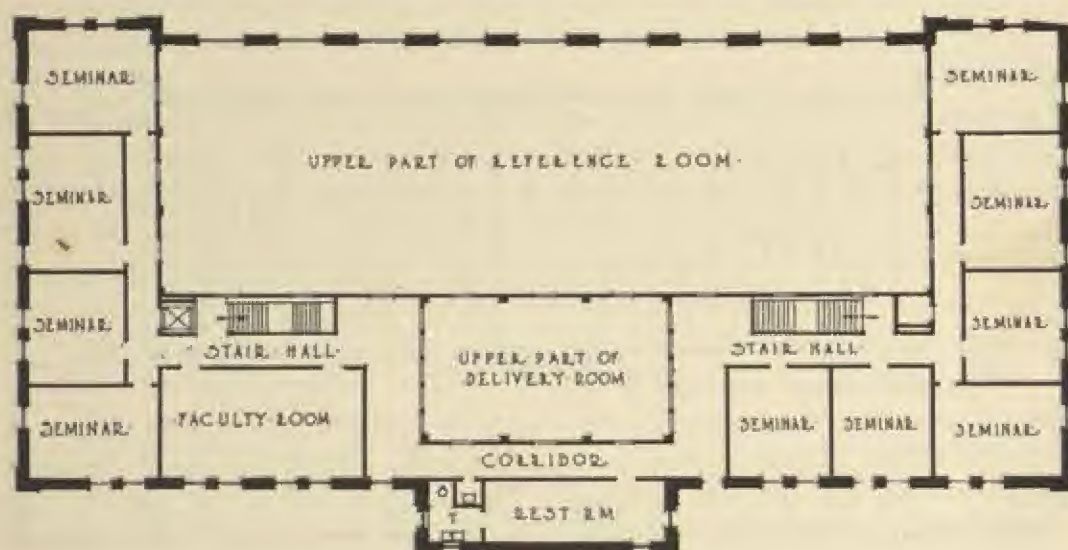
BASEMENT PLAN
EMORY UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

0 4 8 12 16 20 FEET

EDWARD L. TILTON
ARCHITECT



MAIN FLOOR PLAN.



MEZZANINE PLAN.

EMORY UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.

EDWARD L. TILTON
ARCHITECT.

0 4 8 12 16 20 FEET.



KANSAS, *University of* *Lawrence*

The University of Kansas is a coeducational state institution with an annual enrollment of about 5,000 students.

The Watson Library was built in 1924 at a cost of about \$313,079, including equipment and furniture. It was designed by George L. Chandler in Collegiate Gothic style of architecture, and is constructed of Indiana limestone. The building is T-shaped, faces north, and is so arranged that all of the reading rooms can benefit from northern lighting.

The plans reproduced here may not be absolutely accurate in all details, but they are as nearly so as any on file in the university, and outline the salient features.

In this building is found the popular arrangement of a central entrance flanked by reading rooms, and a stack section, six tiers in height, adjoining the rear center portion of the building. Adjacent to the educational reading room is a bookstack for the reserved books in this department.

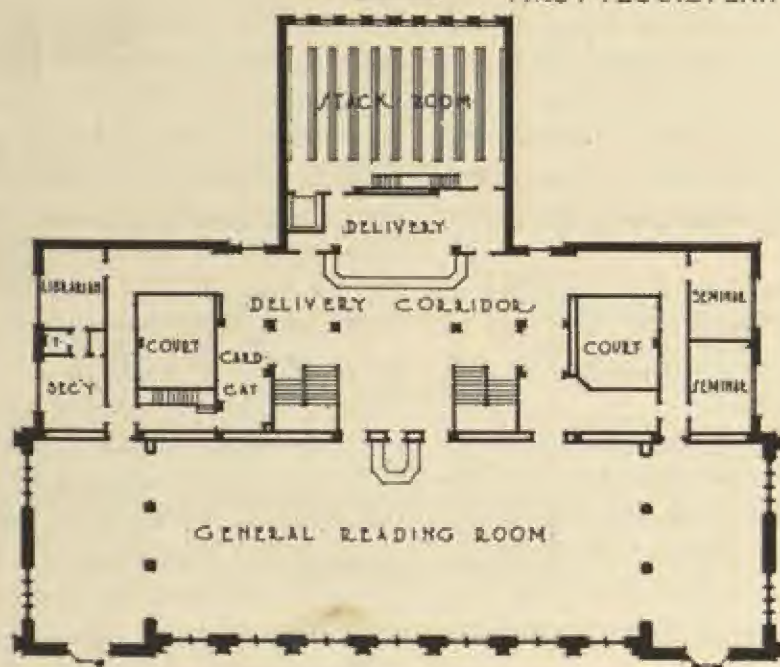
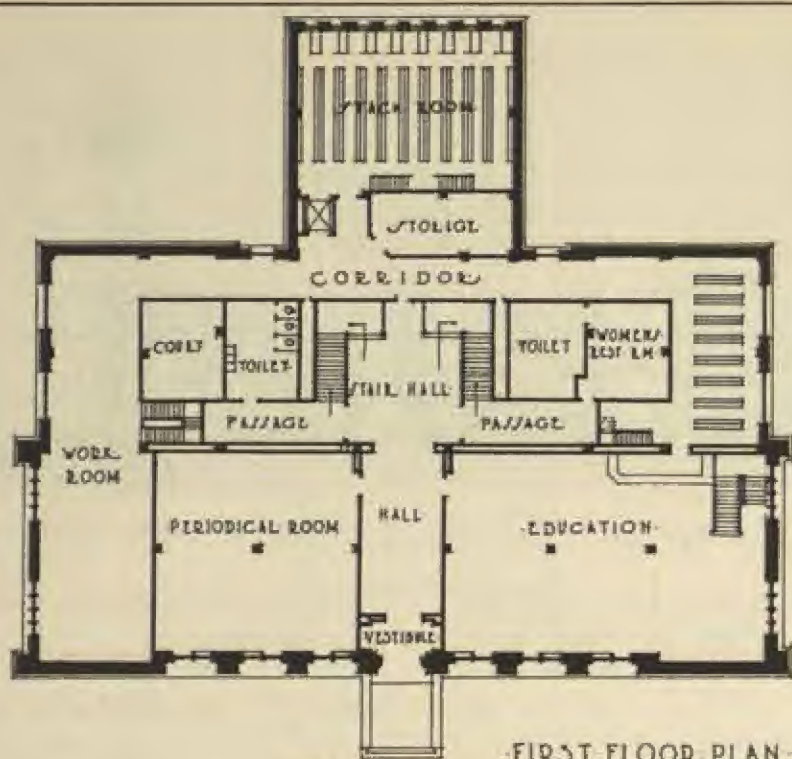
The second is the main delivery floor, with the delivery desk so placed that the attendant can easily supervise the two stack entrances. The card catalog is in the delivery corridor, but according to its location on these plans, is too far from the circulation desk to be as convenient

as it might be.

There are four light courts—two extending through the entire depth of the building. These two are located one on either side of the main stairway. The other two extend merely through the third floor, one to give light over the desk of the reference librarian, the other over the main delivery desk. It has been found that two of these might easily be eliminated without any loss, while the other two add very little, either to the lighting or to the ventilation. Consideration in this particular building has been given to extending each floor level through the space now used by the courts.

In this connection, and since this building exemplifies an unsuccessful attempt to furnish light by means of light courts, it may be pointed out that they are, in most cases, entirely inadequate to accomplish the purpose for which they were intended. The space devoted to them might be used to much greater advantage for floor space.

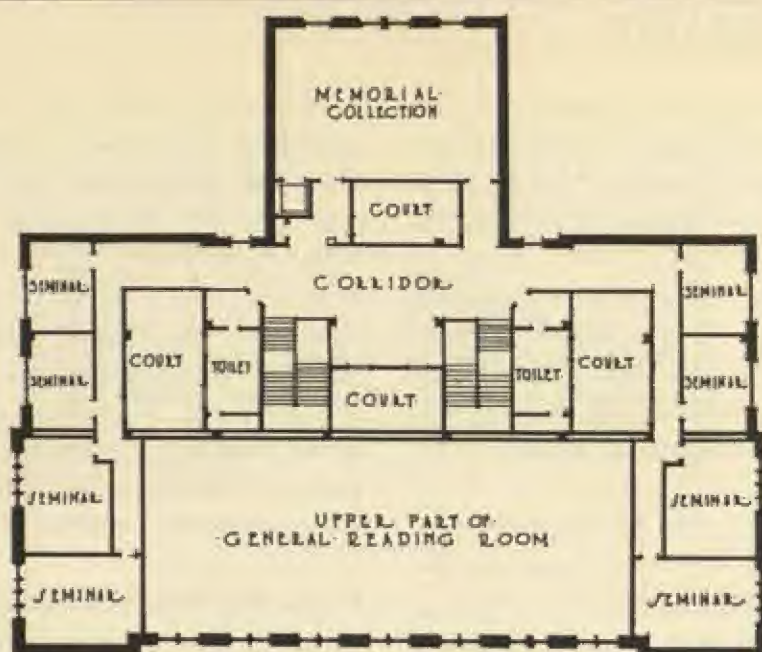
From a study of the floor plans there seems to be no justification for the large amount of space devoted to corridors on all the floors. As the building becomes crowded this space will undoubtedly be utilized to greater advantage than it now is.



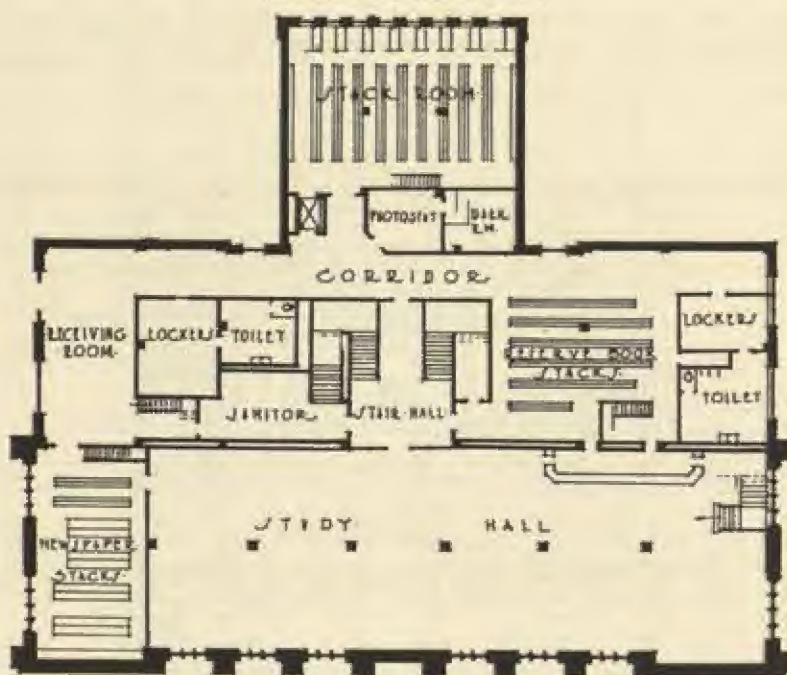
0 4 8 12 16 20 FEET

WATSON LIBRARY UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS

GEORGE L. CHANDLER
ARCHITECT



THIRD FLOOR PLAN



0 4 8 12 16 20 FEET



BASEMENT PLAN

WATSON LIBRARY - UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS

GEORGE L. CHANDLER
ARCHITECT

OHIO UNIVERSITY *Athens*

Ohio University is a coeducational, state controlled institution comprising a college of arts and sciences, college of education, and university college. Its total enrollment is about 2,500.

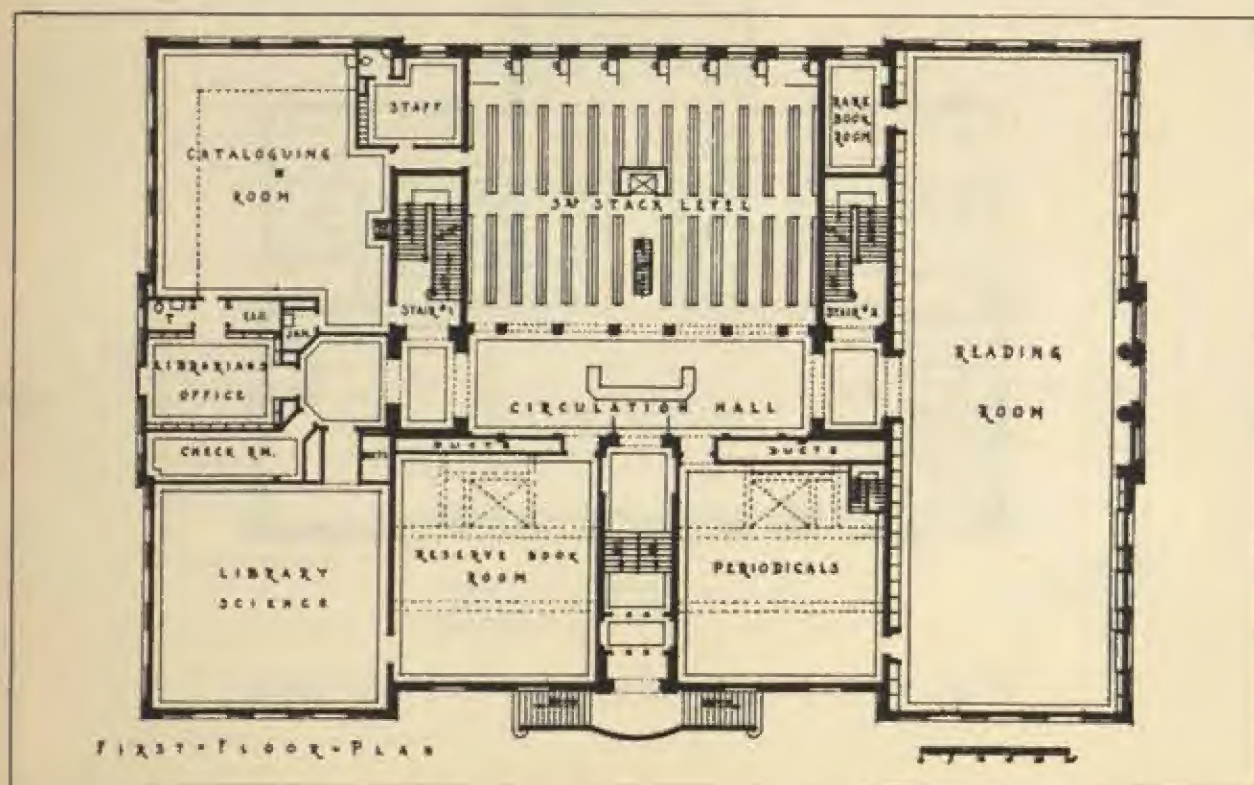
The Edwin Watts Chubb Library, for which the state appropriated \$350,000, was dedicated in 1931. It is Georgian in general style of architecture, built of brick and Indiana limestone. Designed by James William Thomas of Cleveland, the building is rectangular in shape, and faces east.

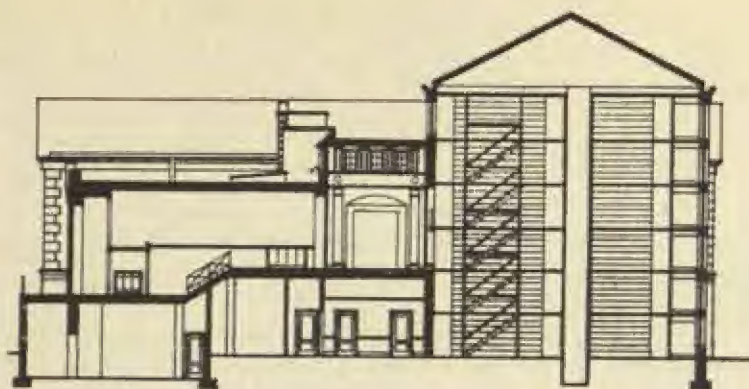
The bookstack, located in the rear center portion of the building, is six tiers in height and has a capacity of 250,000 volumes.

The main reading room occupies the north side of the entrance floor of the building, while on the south side are the librarian's office, a library science room, and the cataloging room, conveniently located with direct entrance into the stack. At the left of the entrance corridor

is the reserved book room, and to the right the periodical room. Each of these rooms contains about 900 square feet. The third stack level is coincident with this floor level. The arrangement of this floor plan is particularly commendable in its grouping of the service rooms. The space allotted for the various services is entirely inadequate, however, when the student enrollment is considered. The seating capacity of the reserved book room, for example, would, judging from its dimensions, be only about 40 persons, a small number compared with a possible total of 2,500 readers.

The building is compact and conveniently planned. However, there seem to be too many rooms for the size of the building. It is said to have a seating capacity of 600 students. Adequate provision has been made for book storage, but it is doubtful if sufficient space has been allowed for readers.



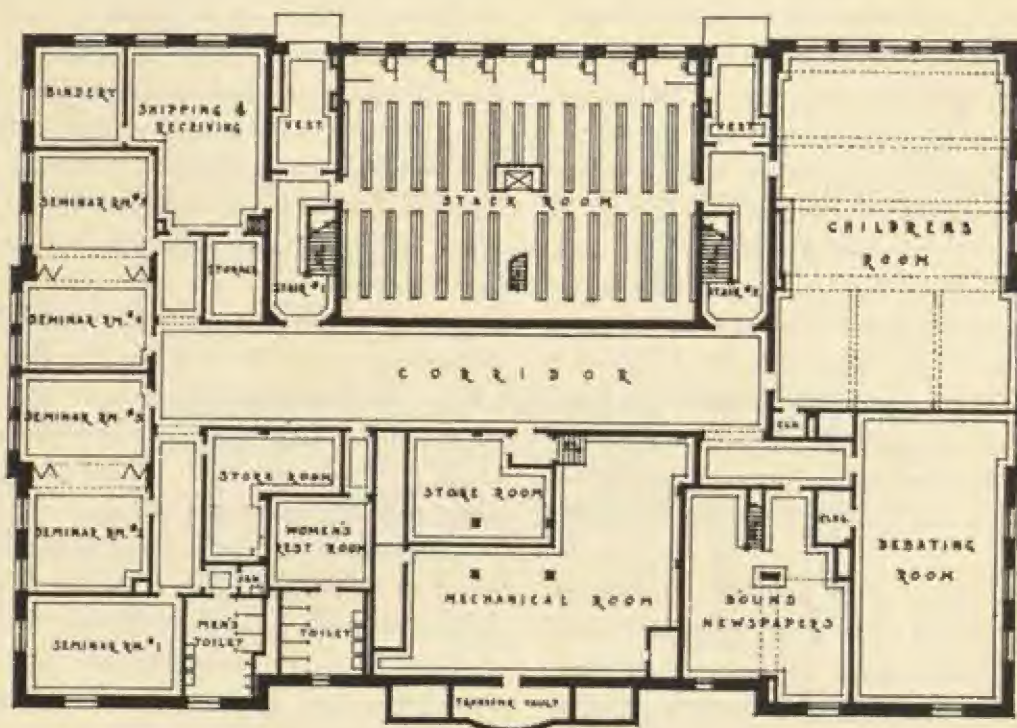


- CROSS-SECTION -



THE EDWIN WATTS CHUBB LIBRARY
OHIO UNIVERSITY
ATHENS OHIO
1921

JAMES WILLIAM THOMAS
ARCHITECT
CLEVELAND OHIO



- GROUND FLOOR PLAN -



THE EDWIN WATTS CHUBB LIBRARY
OHIO UNIVERSITY
ATHENS OHIO
1921

JAMES WILLIAM THOMAS
ARCHITECT
CLEVELAND OHIO



University of **OREGON**
Eugene

The University of Oregon is a state owned and controlled institution for men and women with an average enrollment of 3,000.

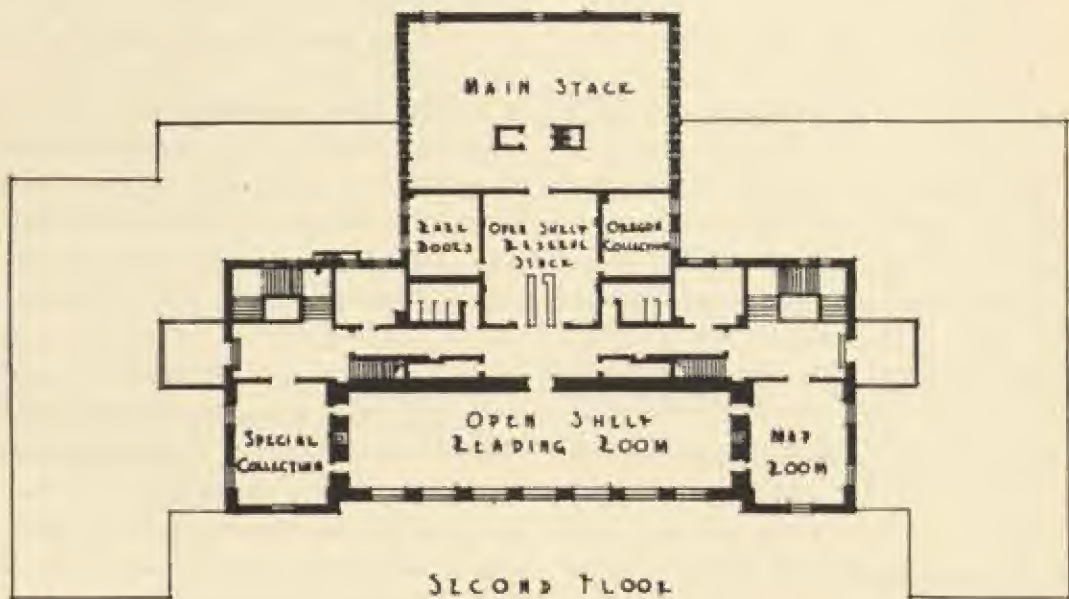
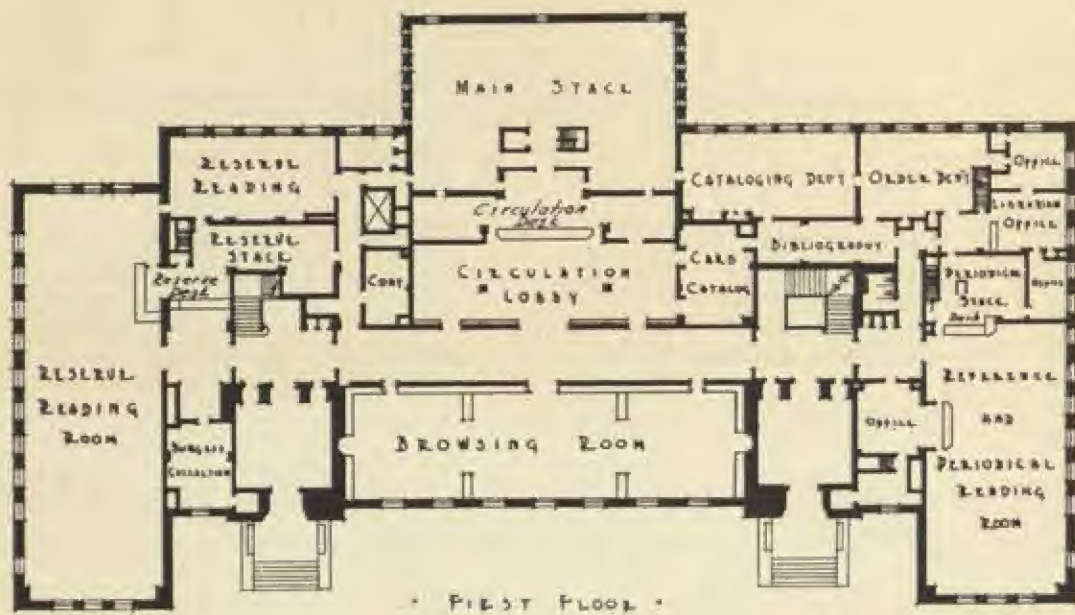
The library building, dedicated in the fall of 1937, cost about \$485,000 completely furnished. Designed in modified Lombardic type of architecture by Lawrence, Holford, and Allyn, it is constructed of reinforced concrete, faced with Willamina (Oregon) brick. The general outline of the building is that of a modified T, the center portion flanked with wings on the lower two floors. One or two floors may be added to these wings later if desired. To avoid convergence of traffic in the circulation lobby, the building (facing north) has two main entrances on the same face.

In the east wing on the first floor are placed two reserve reading rooms with a special reserve stack serving both rooms. The larger room seats 157 students at individual desks, and the smaller seats 100 students in chairs with writing arms. Except in universities where the reserve collection is unusually large it seems advisable to have only one room for this service, in order to make supervision as simple as possible. At Oregon, however, both reading rooms are super-

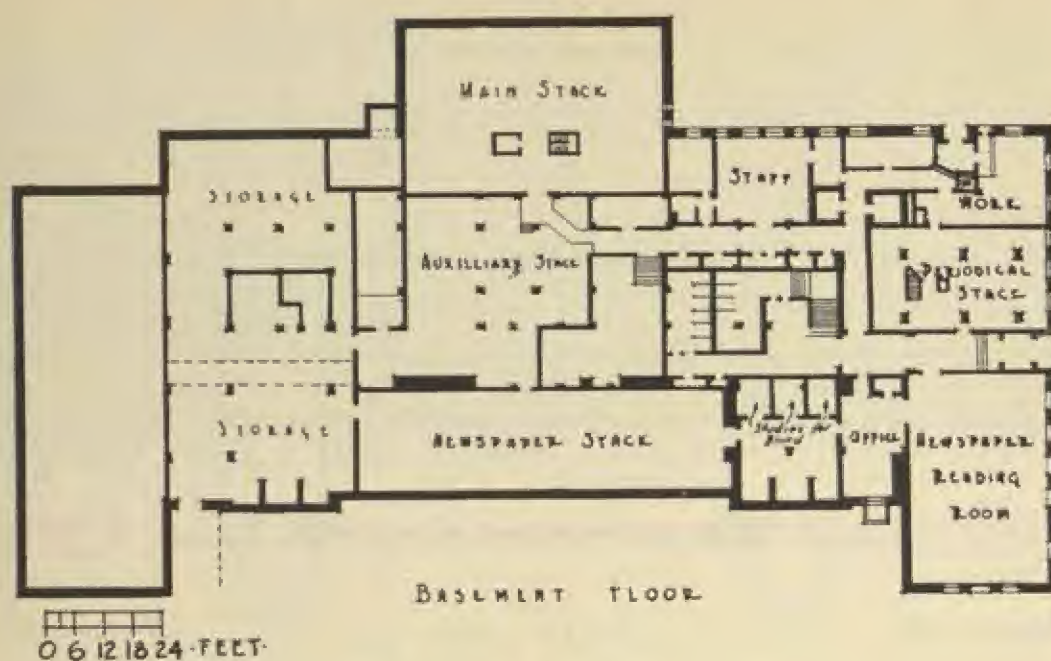
vised from the reserve desk, and there is no attendant in either of the reading rooms.

In the southwest corner of this floor are the office of the librarian and the work rooms, the latter adjacent to the bookstack and to the space reserved for the public card catalog. In most libraries the catalog is in the circulation lobby, where space is not so definitely limited. Here, however, when the room now provided is outgrown, it will be necessary to remove the partition or to extend the catalog into the delivery lobby. A great many librarians find it more convenient to have cataloging and order departments in the same room without dividing partitions. In the northwest corner is a combined reference and periodical room which has three levels of stacks adjoining it to shelve the more frequently used bound periodicals. This room, seating 120, seems unusually small for a university of this size. Between the two entrances, in the front of the building, is the browsing room, attractively furnished for recreational reading.

The third floor (not shown) contains a graduate reading room, a seminar room adjoining a room for library classes, and sixteen studies for faculty members.



0 6 12 18 24 FEET





TEMPLE UNIVERSITY

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Temple is a coeducational, privately controlled institution receiving state aid. It has an enrollment of some 5,200 students.

The Sullivan Memorial Library is a Collegiate Gothic building of Chestnut Hill stone with Indiana limestone trim. It was opened in 1936. Completely equipped, its cost was \$450,000, the architect being W. H. Lee. The general outline of the four story structure is that of a rectangle facing north, with all main reading rooms having as much northern light as possible.

The building is of necessity of the compact, city-type. This is an urban university where ground space is at a premium. The building is placed in a corner close to two city streets where there seems to be no possibility of expansion, except vertically, which presupposes structural reinforcement in the original building.

Since the first floor is nine feet above grade

level, the main entrance leads into the vestibule and up a flight of stairs to the lobby. A commerce reading room and the periodical reading room, each seating 90, are on this floor.

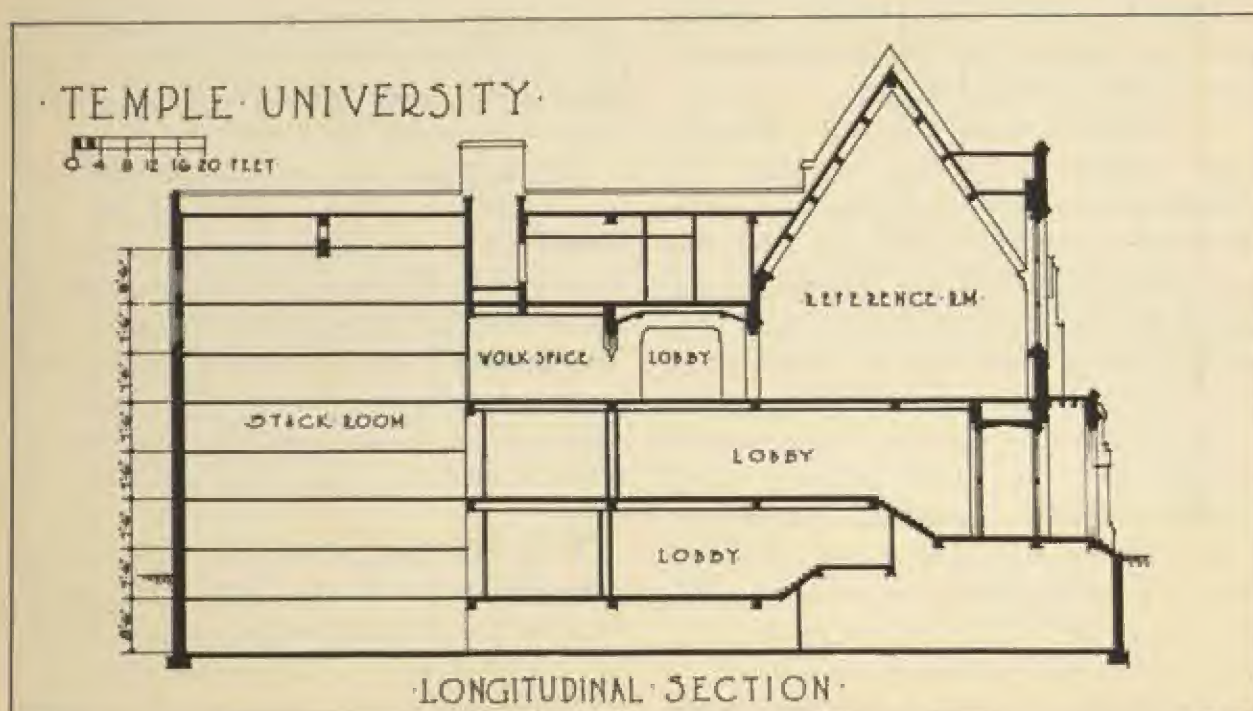
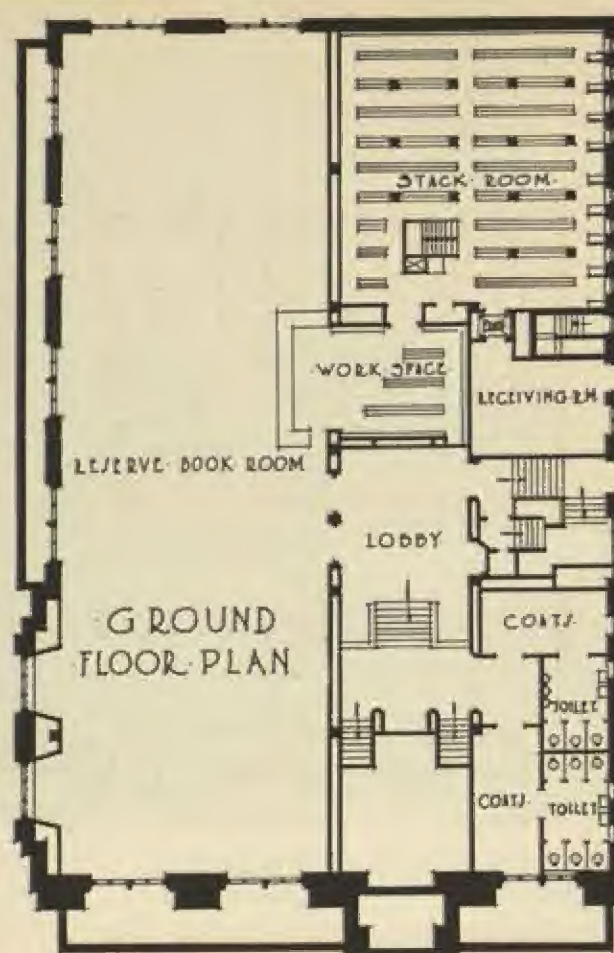
The cataloging room, on the second floor, has a small balcony to house bibliographical aids. Offices and work rooms are conveniently placed in relation to the chief center of library service and in relation to the bookstack. Pneumatic tube system, electric signals, book lift, elevator, and stack stairway link the workers at the circulation desk with the various stack levels and provide a well worked out, time saving communication system.

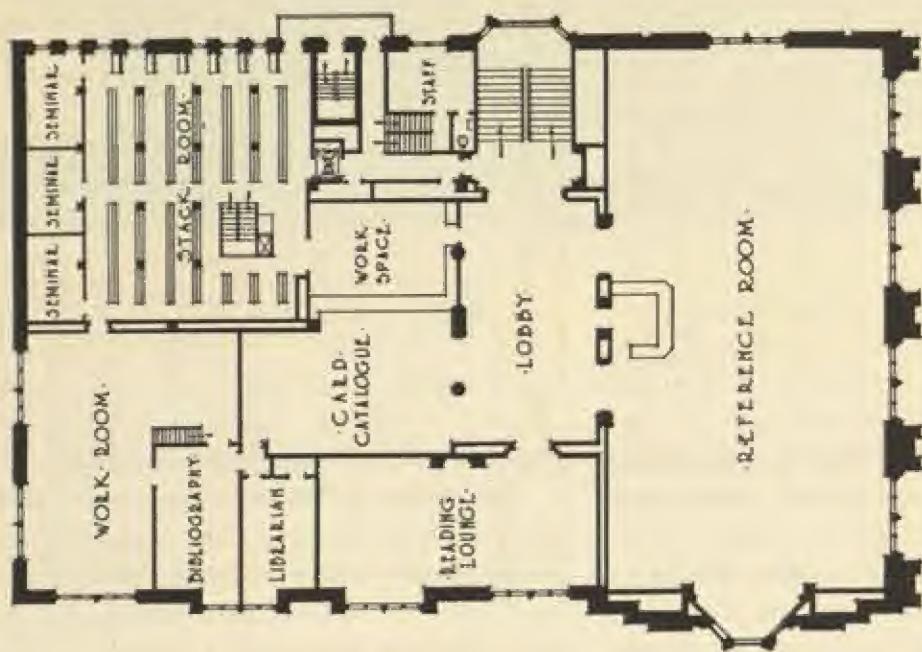
The ground floor, six feet below grade level, contains the reserved book room. This extends the entire length of the building on the east side, and furnishes space for 232 readers. The books are shelved in an adjacent alcove and received

at a charging desk located in the center at the west side of the room. A mezzanine floor contains the receiving room which is conveniently located for unloading materials from trucks.

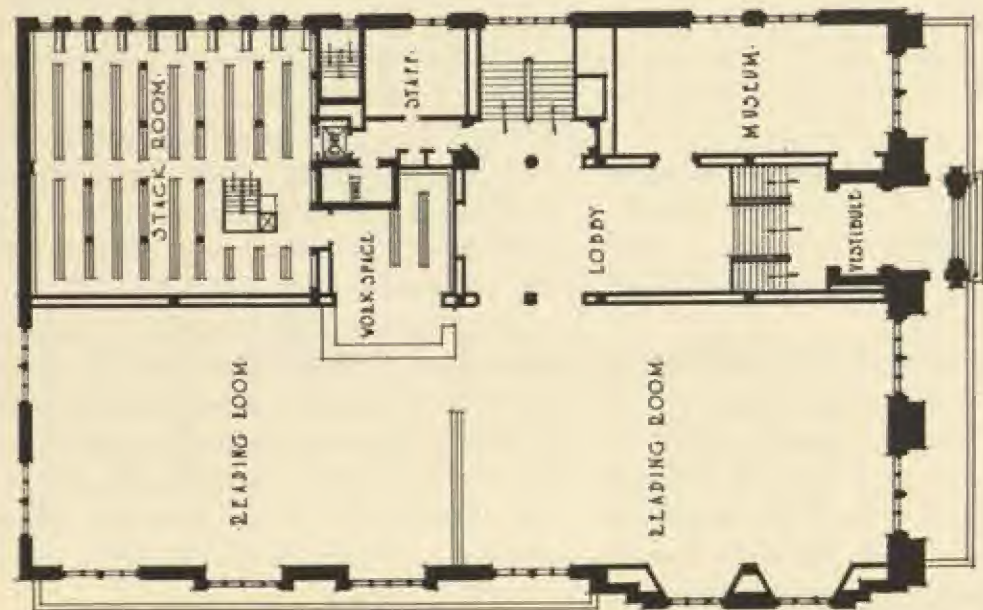
The use of a corner of the building for the bookstack is unusual and rarely meets the approval of the librarian because of the fact that it is not equally accessible to all departments of the library. The stack extends eight tiers in height, and has a capacity of 250,000 volumes. At present the upper tier of the stack has not been equipped, but is divided into three rooms, the largest of which is used as a bindery. Carrels are located along the west window walls of the stack, and one floor level contains three small rooms available for faculty members engaged in research. The elevator with two exits has been located so as to be entered at all stack levels as well as on the main floor.

The building is air-conditioned throughout. A convenient feature is a built-in vacuum cleaning system, with several outlets. Caution has been taken for the prevention of noise by acoustical treatment of the ceilings.





SECOND FLOOR PLAN



FIRST FLOOR PLAN



SULLIVAN MEMORIAL LIBRARY · TEMPLE UNIVERSITY ·



University of UTAH Salt Lake City

The University of Utah is a coeducational state institution with some 3,600 students.

The library building, dedicated in December, 1936, is of modern Classic design, carried out in artificial stone, a combination of native marble and cement. The designers, Ashton and Evans, located the building to face north on a site sloped so as to afford an additional story at the west end. The ground area covered is approximately 24,000 square feet. Its cost, complete with equipment and landscaping, was \$509,000.

On the first floor there are two large reserve reading rooms with eastern exposure. Providing for this service on the ground floor level is a commendable feature. The present arrangement of the two rooms can accommodate 336 readers. The reserved book desk is in the corridor. With this arrangement it seems that additional supervision would be necessary.

The majority of space on the second floor is taken up by the reference room (46 feet by 192 feet), which has a seating capacity of 348. At the east end of this floor, adjoining the reference room, is the periodical room. Unfortunately no entrance was provided from this room into the stack. At the west end of the floor are the administrative offices and preparations division. The proximity of these offices to the stack is always commendable.

On the third floor (not shown) are twelve individual studies (9 feet by 5 feet), five semi-

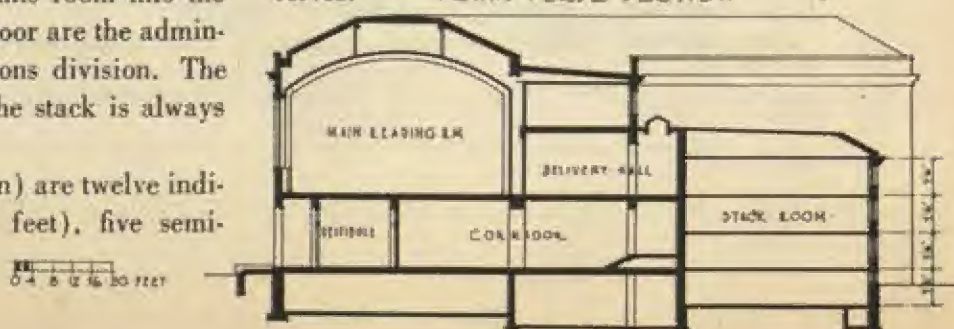
nars, a graduate reading room, and a memorial library. The latter contains books on economics, history, political science and sociology.

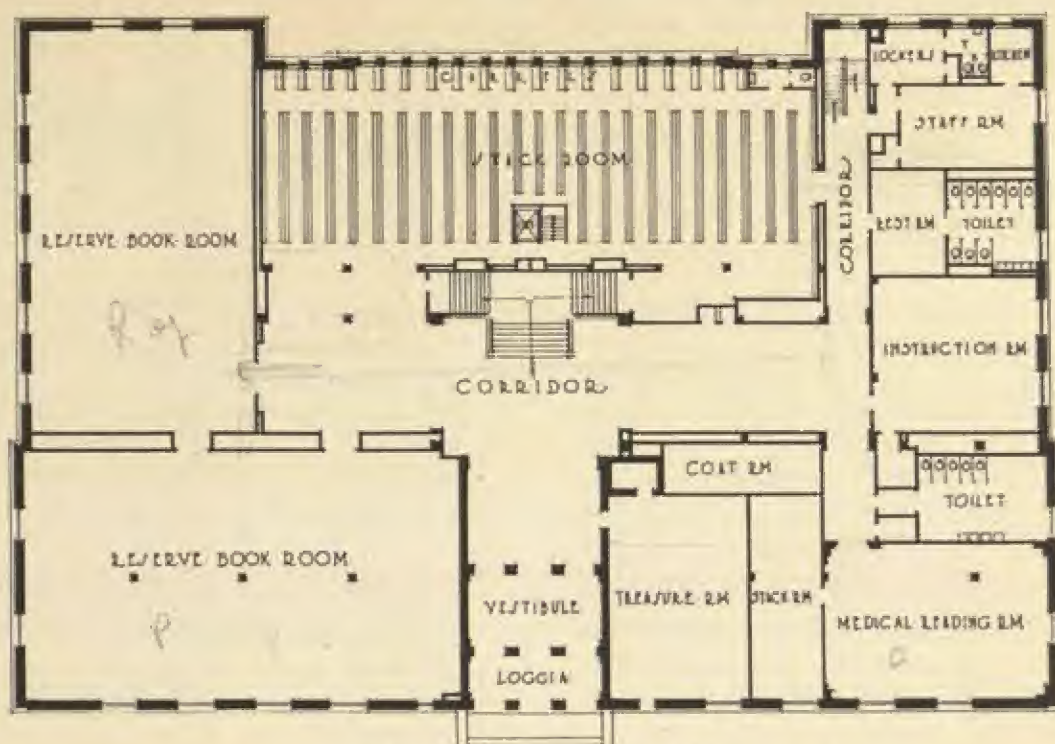
Because of the slope of the ground, only the west end of the basement (not shown) has natural light. In the northwest corner is the engineering library, with reading room seating 54, and a separate stack room with a capacity of 17,000 volumes. A receiving room, the university press, space for mechanical equipment and storage are also in the basement floor.

The bookstack, four tiers in height, has a capacity of 300,000 volumes and contains 57 carrels. Two additional tiers may be added later by raising the roof, if more space is needed. The building provides a total seating capacity for 1,200. While complete in itself, the building is capable of expansion to the south.

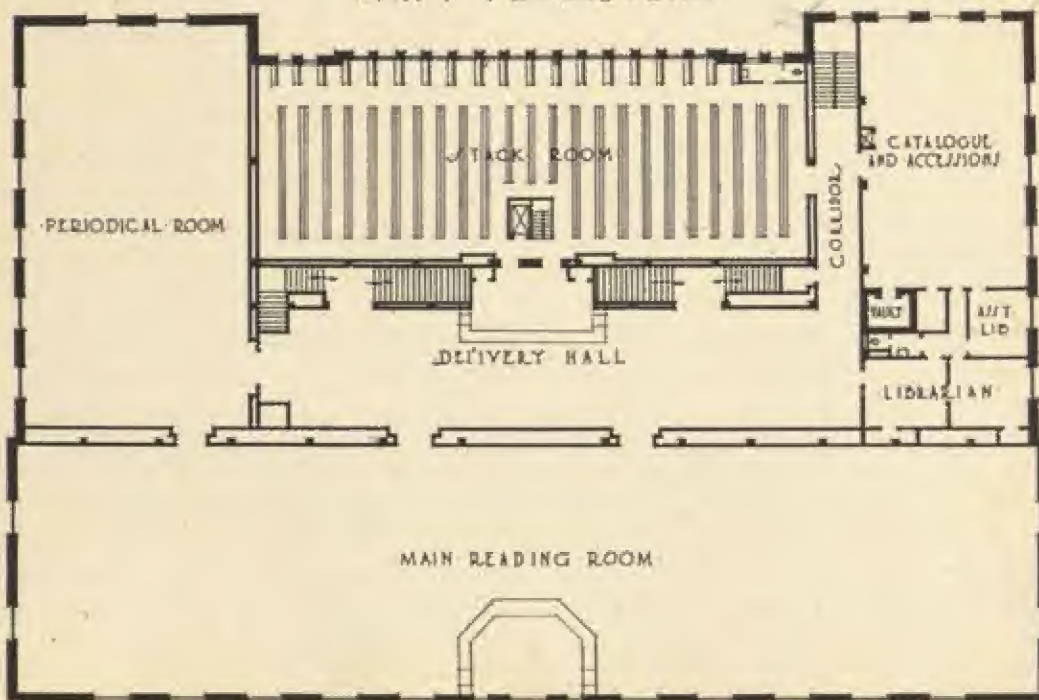
With its conveniently located reserved book room on the entrance floor, with its adequate provision for graduate as well as undergraduate students, with its possibilities for expansion, this building has been designed to meet the present and future needs of the institution which it serves.

TRANVERSE SECTION





FIRST FLOOR PLAN



SECOND FLOOR PLAN

LIBRARY BUILDING - UNIVERSITY OF UTAH

0 4 8 12 16 20 FEET

A/RTON & EVANS - ARCHITECTS/
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

BUILDINGS *costing less than \$300,000*

•



AGNES SCOTT COLLEGE

Decatur, Georgia

Agnes Scott is a privately controlled, liberal arts, undergraduate college for women, with an enrollment of 500 students.

The library building, designed by Edwards and Sayward, Architects, with R. B. Logan, Associate, was erected and completely equipped in 1936 at a cost of \$230,000. Constructed of brick and Indiana limestone, it is modern Gothic in architectural style. The library is L-shaped, one wing being two stories in height, while the other is divided into four levels. The location of the building, facing north, provides the two reading rooms with the best possible natural lighting.

The entrance to the building leads into the lobby on the first floor, and is just opposite the circulation desk. Adjacent to the lobby is the reading and reference room which has a seating capacity of 110 persons. A large, well-lighted work room, conveniently located on this floor adjacent to the bookstack, is likewise contiguous to the public catalog room. Entrance to the stack is so situated that it can be supervised by the loan desk attendant, who at the same time supervises the main reading room. The chief criticism to be made of this floor arrangement is the distance

of the librarian's office from the work room.

The top or attic floor (not shown) contains space for the ventilating machinery, storage, and a large room for exhibitions.

The total seating capacity of the building is at present 350. Without crowding this can be increased to 400.

From the section drawing it can be seen that the ground floor is entirely above grade level. The bookstack, conveniently located in the internal angle of the building (not shown in this longitudinal section) is six tiers in height and has an ultimate working capacity of 100,000 volumes. For the present only three of these tiers are supplied with shelving. When completely equipped, they will likewise contain sixty-six carrels located along the two window walls. The floors of alternate stack tiers line up with the main building floors, making entrance convenient on several levels.

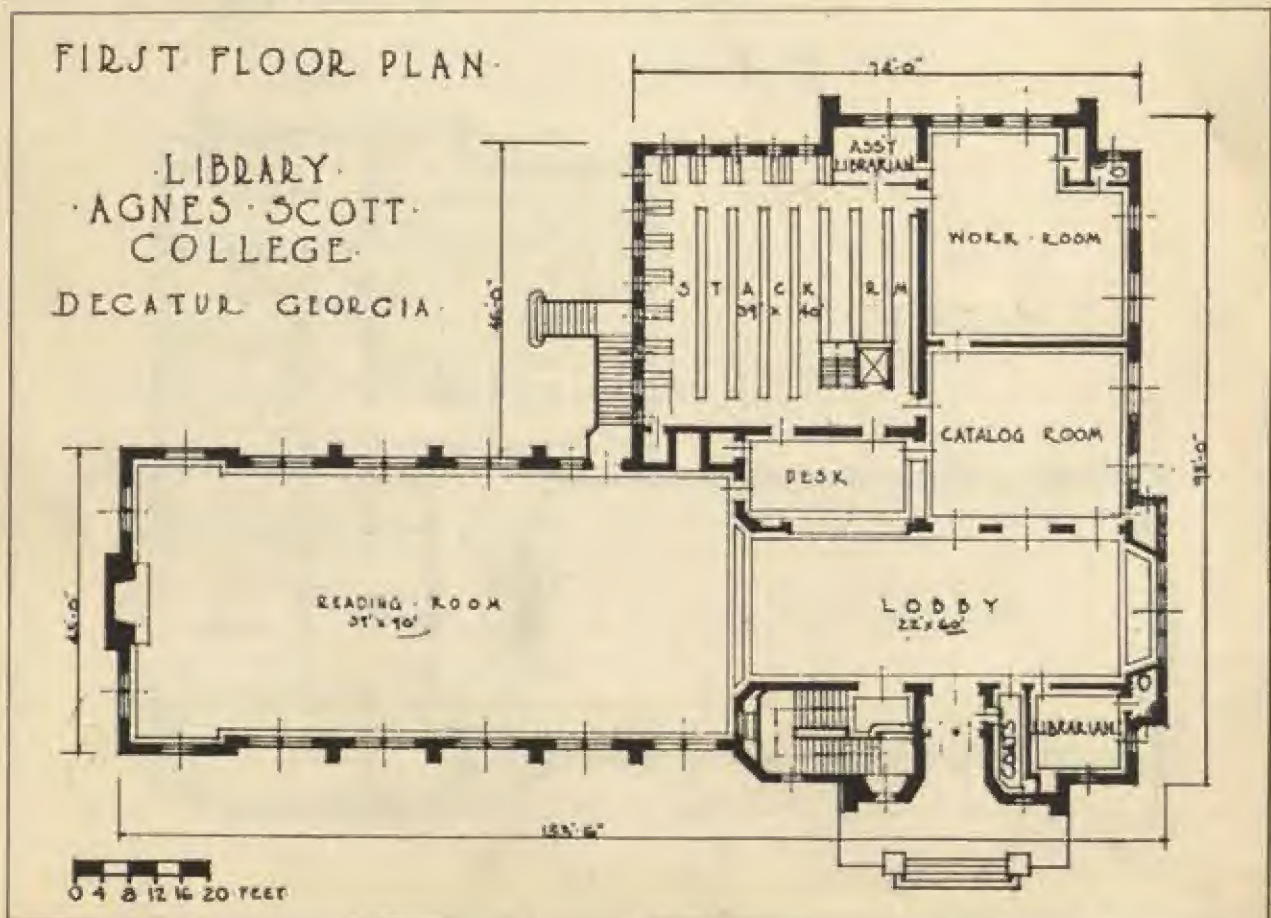
The reading terrace is a special feature permitted by temperate Atlanta winters, and is located to benefit from a sunny southern exposure. It is reached from the reference room by an attractive stone staircase. (The accompanying



photograph likewise shows in the background the outside appearance of the stack section.)

The building might be criticized because

supervision is from the end of each of the large reference rooms. This has not proved unsatisfactory in this particular institution.





ALBION COLLEGE *Albion, Michigan*

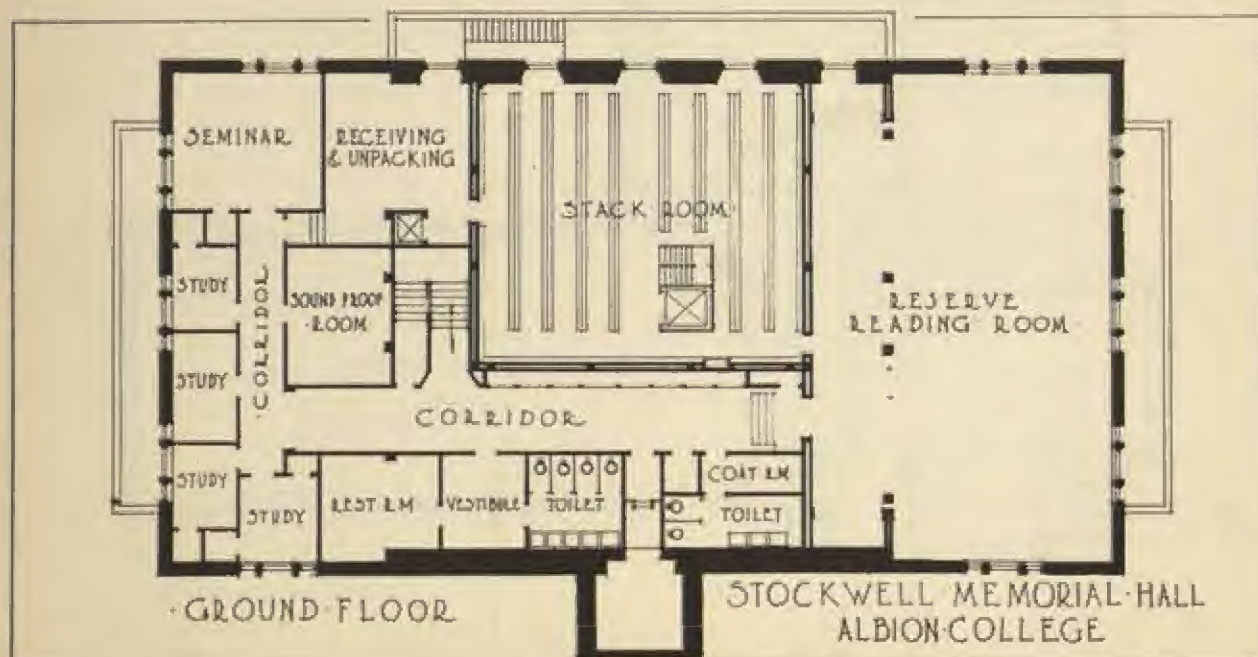
Albion is a coeducational, privately controlled, liberal arts college with an enrollment of about 700 students.

The Stockwell Memorial Library was designed by Charles Z. Klauder, and Frank E. Dean, Associate Architect, in early nineteenth century American style of architecture showing Neo-Grec influence. The building was erected in 1937-38 and completely equipped, cost \$275,000. This rectangular building, constructed of brick with sandstone trim, faces south.

From the section drawing it should be noted

that the architect very wisely used fifteen foot ceiling heights in the various reading rooms, thus making it possible for alternate stack decks to line up with main floor levels.

The main reading room (seating 96) is in the right wing of the entrance floor, and in the left wing are the main stairway, a periodical room (seating 56), the librarian's office, and cataloging room conveniently adjacent to the stack. It seems rather unfortunate that the main entrance into the librarian's office is through the periodical room, rather than directly from the



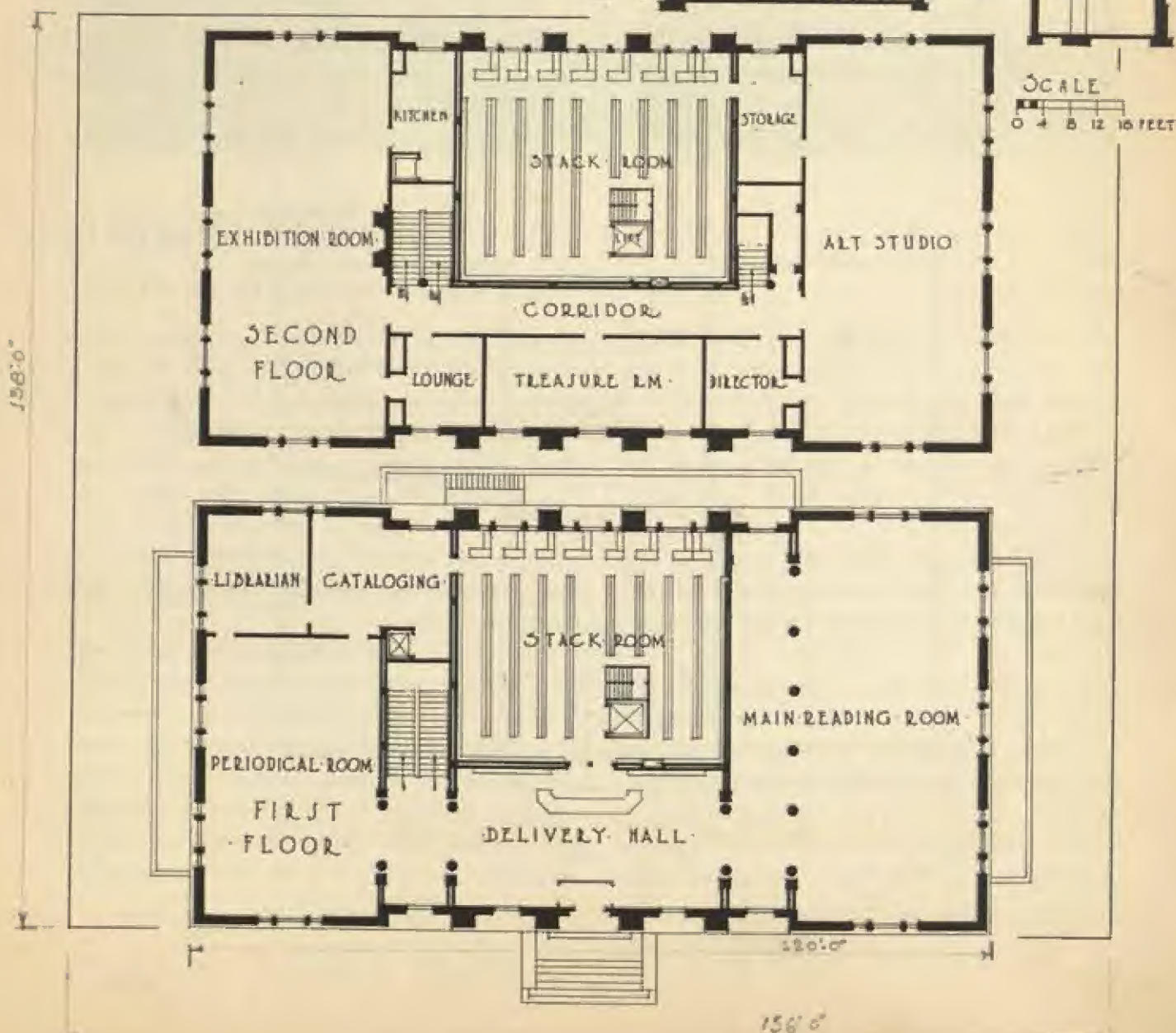
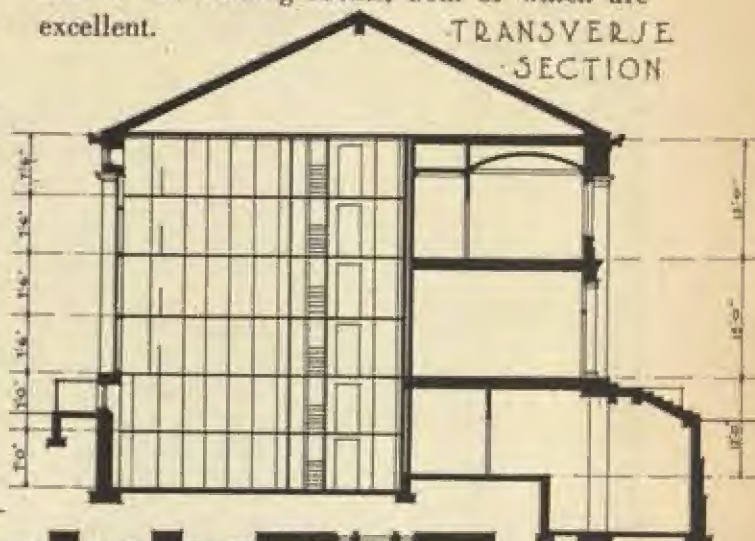
delivery hall. There is an unusual treatment of columns in the main reading room, probably occasioned by the fact that this room is somewhat wider than the room immediately above it.

The rear central portion of the building contains the bookstack, six tiers in height, with a storage capacity of 135,000 volumes. Carrels have been placed along the window wall.

Entrances into the stack have been provided on the ground floor from the reserved book room, and from the receiving room. A book lift connects the cataloging room with the receiving room. The thought and careful planning that have gone into this building are evident in the

grouping of administrative offices and the location of the reading rooms, both of which are excellent.

TRANSVERSE SECTION





BENNETT COLLEGE

Greensboro, North Carolina

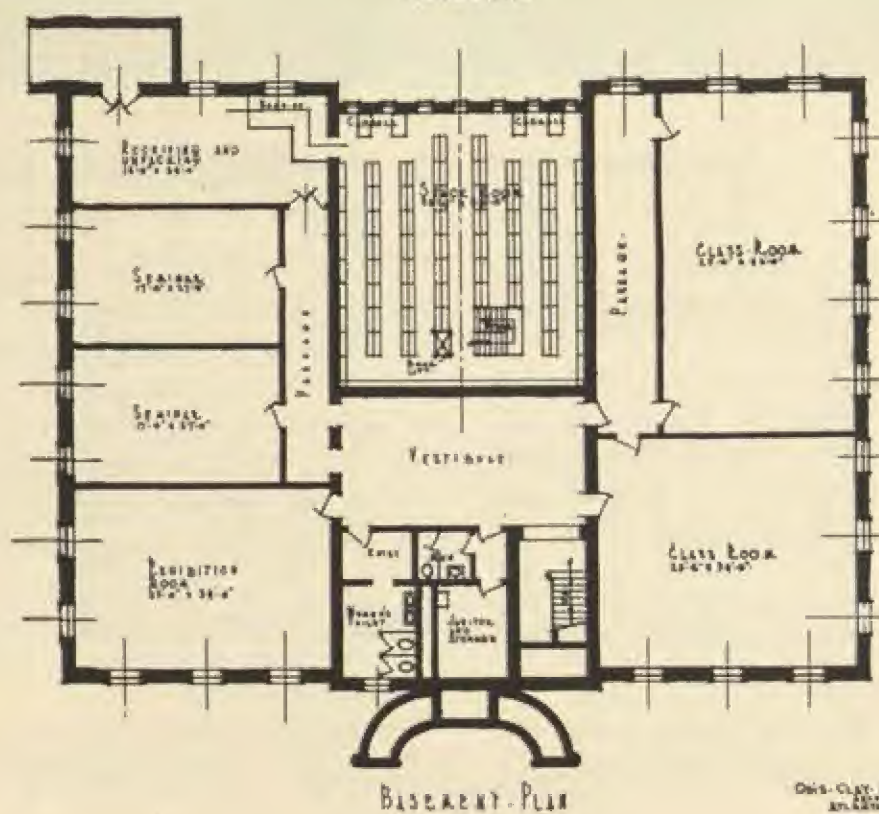
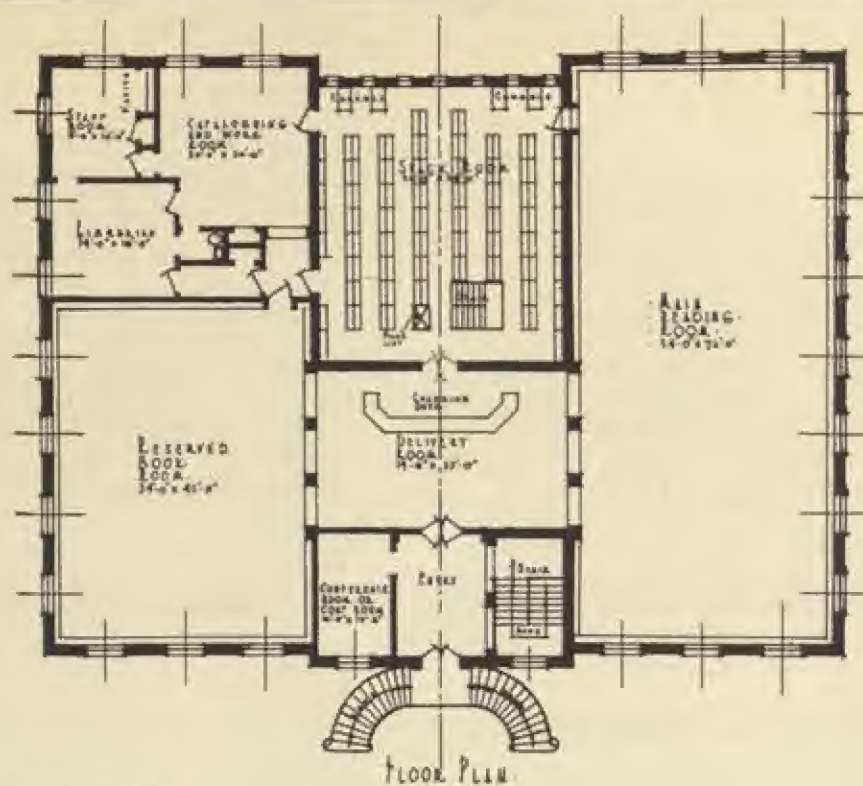
Bennett College is a privately controlled liberal arts college for Negro women, with an enrollment of some 300 students.

Plans for the new library building were drawn by Odis Clay Poundstone, and the building was completed early in 1939. It is a two story, T-shaped structure of brick, with limestone trim. Including equipment and furnishings, it cost \$100,000. It has an eastern exposure, providing natural northern lighting for the main reading room.

As shown in the plans, the entrance to the building leads through a vestibule into the delivery room with the charging desk so placed that one attendant can supervise the entire floor during slack periods. The main reading room, with seating capacity for 92 readers, occupies the entire north side of the floor. Provision is made here for shelving the reference collection. The

reserved book room, seating 57, occupies a part of the south side of this floor, with the compactly arranged staff quarters located adjacent, and with convenient access to the stack. The office of the librarian opens into the cataloging room and into the staff lounge. The bookstack, located in the center of the west side of the building and adjacent to the reading room, is four tiers in height, with a storage capacity for 45,000 volumes.

The northern part of the basement floor provides space for two class rooms. If it proves necessary these can be converted into a reading room later. A receiving and unpacking room with an outside entrance occupies the southern corner of this floor. This is an excellent example of a compact plan—inexpensive in construction because of the straight walls, and requiring a minimum staff for supervision.



DRS. CLAY, FROSTHEIMER,
ARCHT. ST. LOUIS.



BLUFFTON COLLEGE

Bluffton, Ohio

Bluffton College is a coeducational, privately controlled, liberal arts college with an enrollment of 200 students.

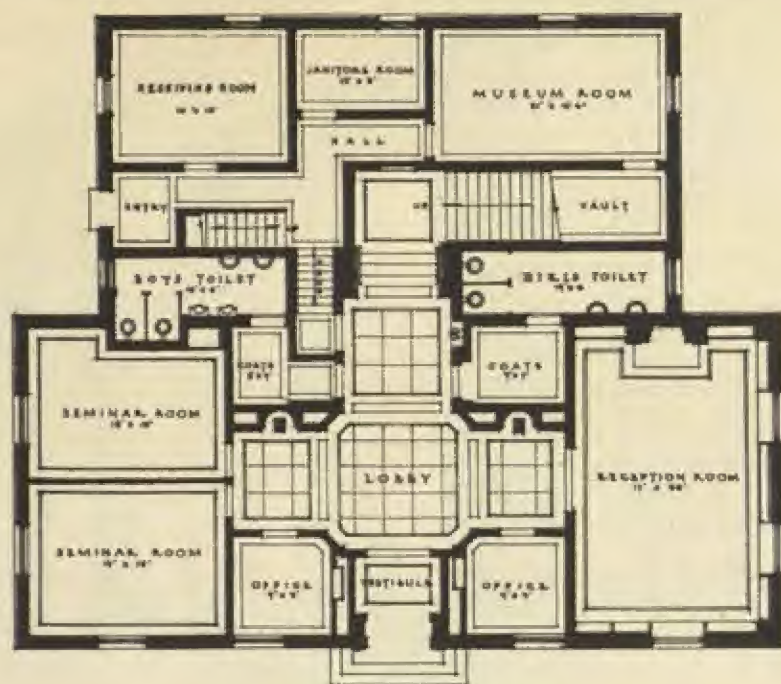
The Musselman Library, designed by Thomas McLaughlin and Associates, was erected and equipped for \$60,600, in 1929-30. Facing northeast, the two story building is in Colonial style of architecture, constructed of brick, with entrance portals, keystones, and trimmings laid in Georgia marble. The T-shape of the building permits future expansion by the construction of wings on either side and at the rear.

On the second floor the reading room, providing space for 96 readers, occupies the entire

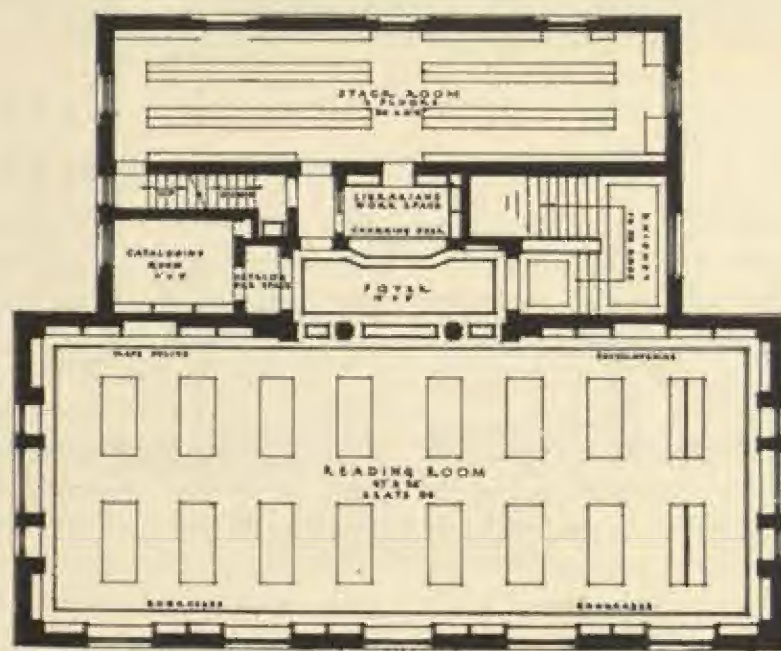
front of the building. The circulation desk is so placed that the attendant can at the same time supervise the reading room and the stack entrance. There is also space on this floor for the card catalog, and a combined office and work room, which has proved too small.

Above the basement is the bookstack, three tiers in height, with a storage capacity of 30,000 volumes. When additional space is needed, these can be extended to the rear. The level of the second tier of the stack is coincident with the second floor level.

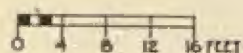
This building is easily administered and quite well planned to serve a small college.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN



SECOND FLOOR PLAN



MUSSELMAN LIBRARY -
BLUFFTON COLLEGE
BLUFFTON, OHIO



COE COLLEGE

Cedar Rapids, Iowa

Coe College is a privately controlled, coeducational institution with about 650 students.

The Stewart Memorial Library, constructed in 1930-31 for \$200,000 completely equipped and furnished, was designed by Graham, Anderson, Probst and White of Chicago.

In general outline the building is T-shaped. Its Georgian architecture is carried out in red brick with limestone trim. It is said to be so designed that it can easily be enlarged if future demands require. The building faces south, thereby giving the main reading room an eastern exposure.

This is an excellent example of a standard type building. All activities radiate from the delivery hall and easy access is afforded stack and work rooms as well as reading rooms without the necessity of using any room as a passage

way. The delivery desk is so located that one attendant can supervise both periodical and reading rooms, at the same time controlling the entrance to the stacks.

The delivery hall is lofty and fine, but in such a compact building a lower room would have allowed added space on the second floor, with the sacrifice, however, of an architectural feature. In the hall the two sections of the catalog are placed one on either side of the loan desk. Also in this vestibule are display bookcases, bulletin boards, and tables and chairs for the casual reader and for those students desiring to converse and study together.

The main reading room seats 106 readers. The reference collection is shelved here. A pleasing feature of the room is the balcony reached by a circular stairway. Such a stair is usually

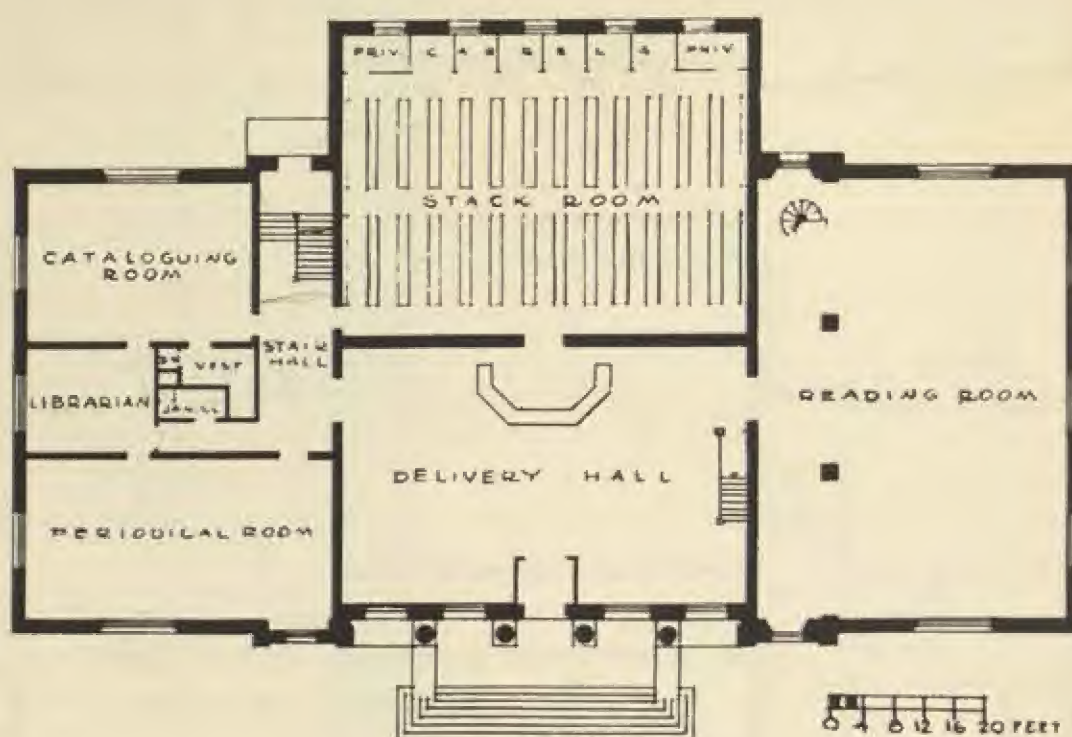
an abomination in a library, but in this case it seems to be admissible. The periodical room provides space for 29 readers.

The grouping of the administrative office and work rooms near the stack is a good feature. The receiving room is in the basement immediately below the cataloging room, the two being connected by a book lift. The public stairs are conveniently placed to afford ready passage from one floor to the other and to the staff quarters on the second floor.

A stairway in the delivery hall, adjacent to

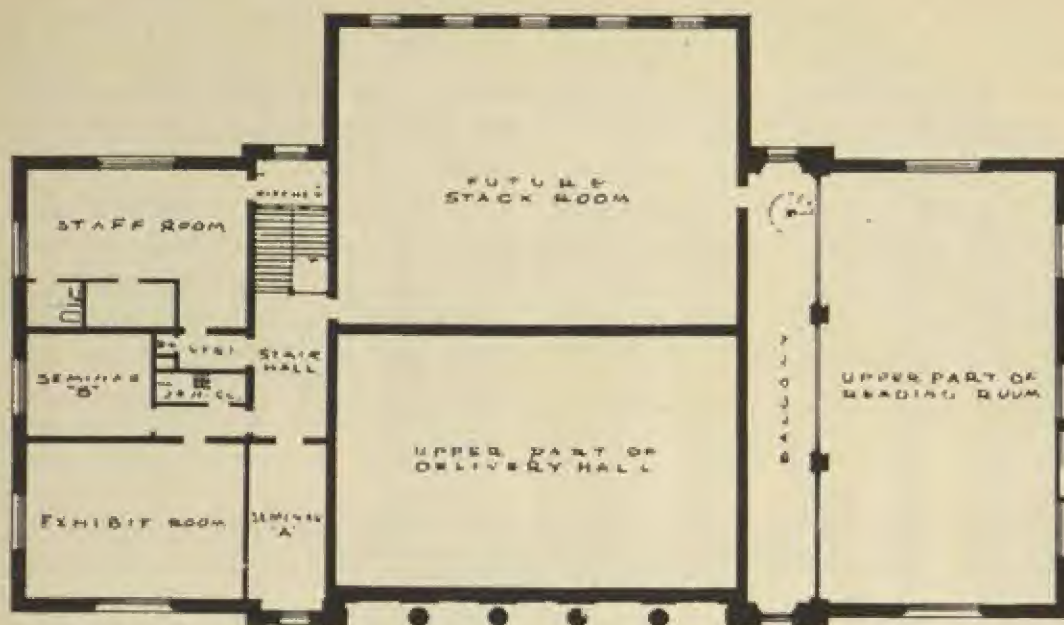
the main reading room, leads to the basement floor, where the reserved book room, seating 80, is located. This has the same dimensions as the main reading room directly above. However, stacks in one corner of the room, shelving the reserved book collection, decrease the seating capacity.

The bookstack, five tiers in height, has a storage capacity of 144,000 volumes, and is provided with carrels and private studies along the north window wall. This wall is constructed to permit future expansion when necessary.

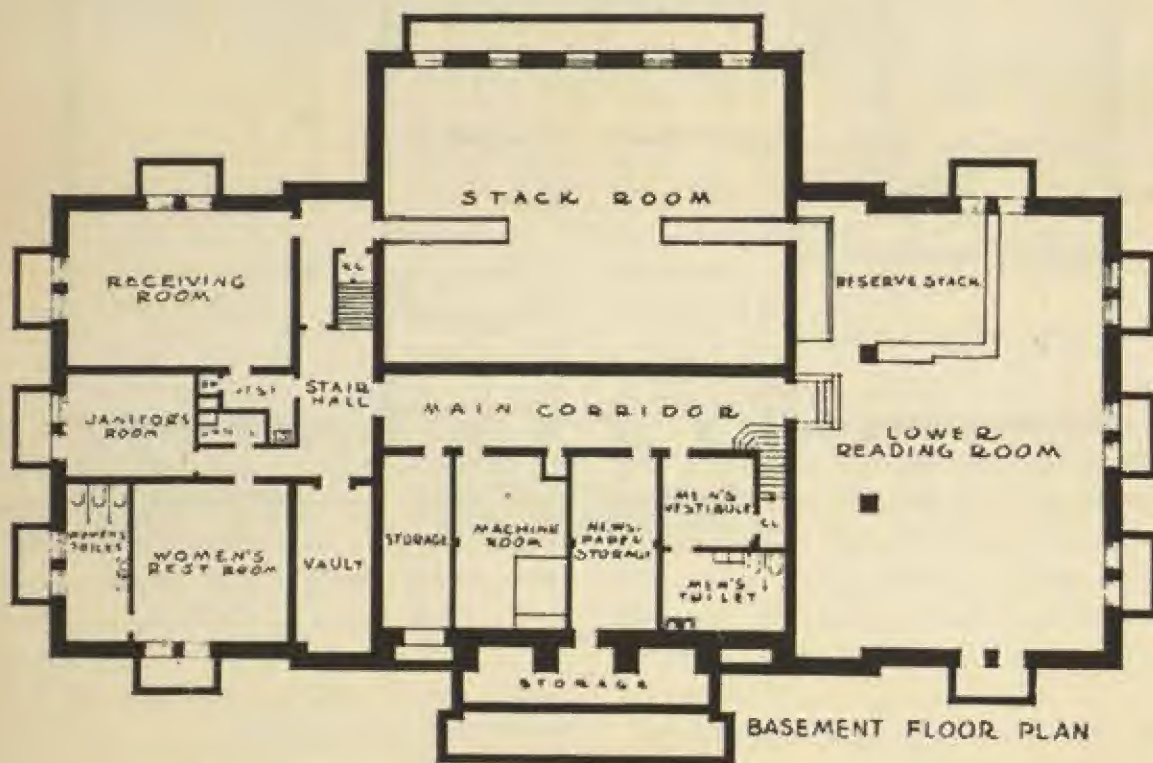


FIRST FLOOR PLAN

STEWART MEMORIAL LIBRARY · COL COLLEGE



SECOND FLOOR PLAN



BASEMENT FLOOR PLAN



DAYTON UNIVERSITY

Dayton, Ohio

The University of Dayton is a privately controlled, coeducational school with an enrollment of about 600 students.

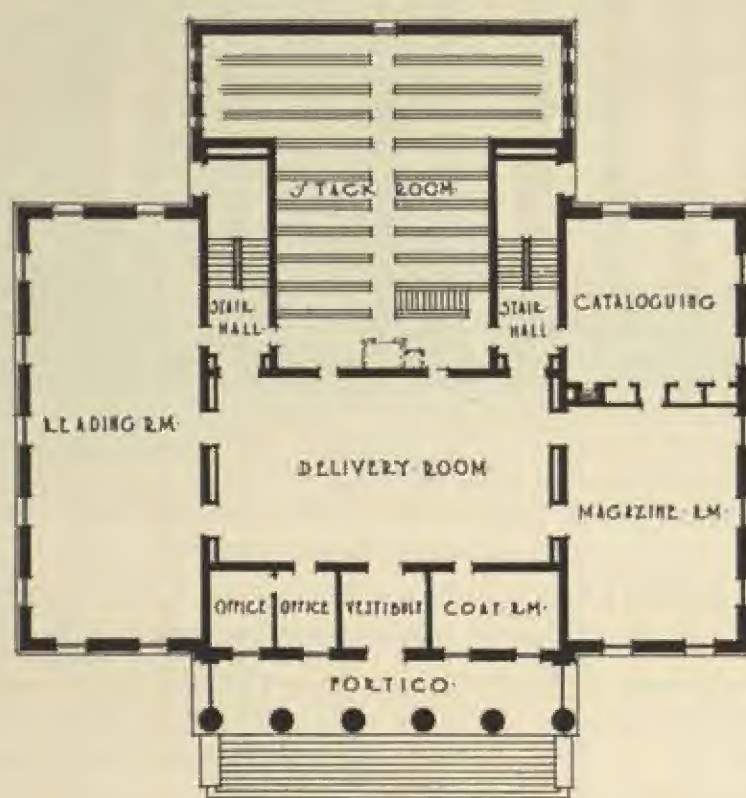
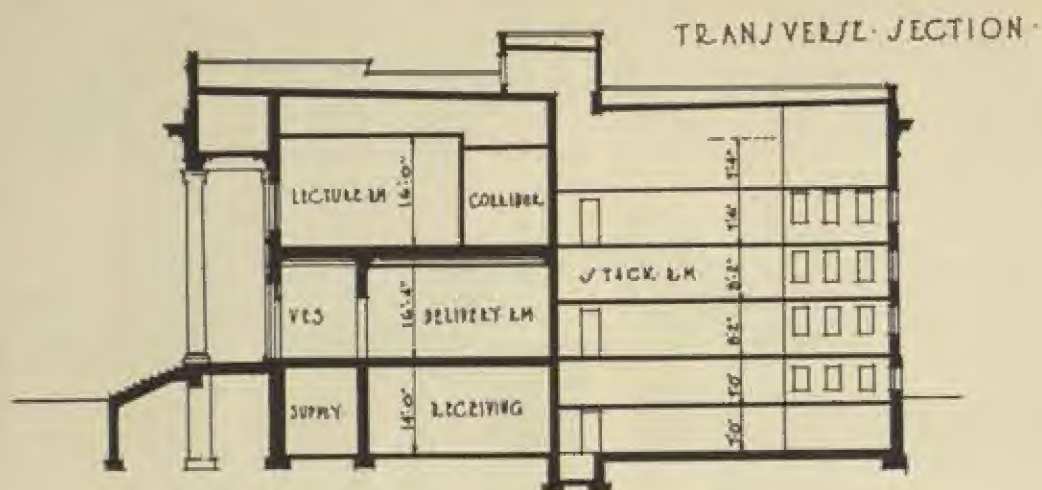
The Victor Emmanuel Memorial library building, designed by Howard W. Germann, was erected in 1928. The main part of the T-shaped building is three stories high, and the stack room, located in the rear central portion, has five tiers.

The shape of the stack room is itself that of

a small T. Unfortunately, however, the stairways on each side of the stack which cause its unusual outline prevent direct access to the work room.

The main reading room seats about 60 persons and the magazine room, 35. The seating capacity of this building seems too small for the reported enrollment of the institution.

The basement floor contains receiving room, storage space, and toilets. A large lecture room occupies the third floor.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

LIBRARY BUILDING · UNIVERSITY OF DAYTON ·
DAYTON · OHIO ·

0 4 8 12 16 20 FEET ·

HOWARD W. GERMANN · ARCHITECT
DAYTON · OHIO ·



DENISON UNIVERSITY, *Granville, Ohio*

Denison is a privately controlled, coeducational university with an enrollment of about 900 students.

The William Howard Doane library building, designed in 1936-37 by William Gehron, is a T-shaped structure, covering a ground space 89 feet by 68 feet. Architecturally, it follows the Georgian style, and is constructed of brick with limestone trim. The total cost, including equipment and furniture, was \$250,000.

The standard relationship of delivery lobby and stack is modified somewhat in this plan. A long connecting corridor between the two is flanked on one side by the stack stairs and coat room, and on the other by the card catalog alcove, the elevator, and the book conveyor. There is an unusually large amount of working space behind the delivery desk. While excellent in itself, this space, combined with the long corridor, necessitates a lengthy trip for a book from shelf to reader even on the main floor.

The reserved book reading room on the main floor (23 feet by 53 feet) accommodates 64 readers and the reference room (23 feet by 39 feet) 40 persons. These figures allow but 20 square feet per reader, which is not sufficient space for college students.

The cataloging room is unusual in two respects. It has a mezzanine floor, and it opens directly into the public catalog alcove. A convenient treatment for this particular arrangement is a book lift connecting the cataloging room with the repair and receiving sections in the basement below.

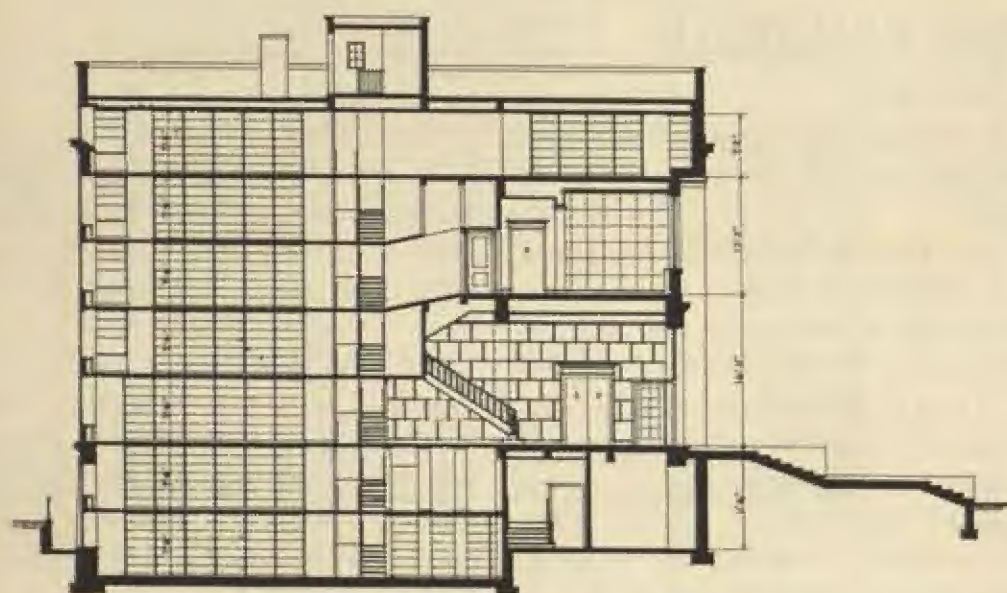
Two stairways lead from the lobby to the second floor, where are located two rooms of equal size (23 feet by 36 feet) on opposite sides of the building. Each room seats 40 readers. Other space includes a seminar, browsing and Denisoniana rooms, and librarian's office. In most cases such separation of the librarian's office from the work rooms is highly inconven-

ient. With four small reading rooms on two floors, this building cannot be economically administered, and it is doubtful if even the four rooms provide sufficient space for readers. Another criticism of the building is that soundproofing material has not been used.

The basement plan shows that the terrain slopes toward the rear and left of the building, permitting the architect to utilize all available area for well lighted rooms. There is here a compact arrangement of repair, receiving, storage, staff rooms, seminars, as well as of space devoted to mechanical equipment, janitor's room and toilets.

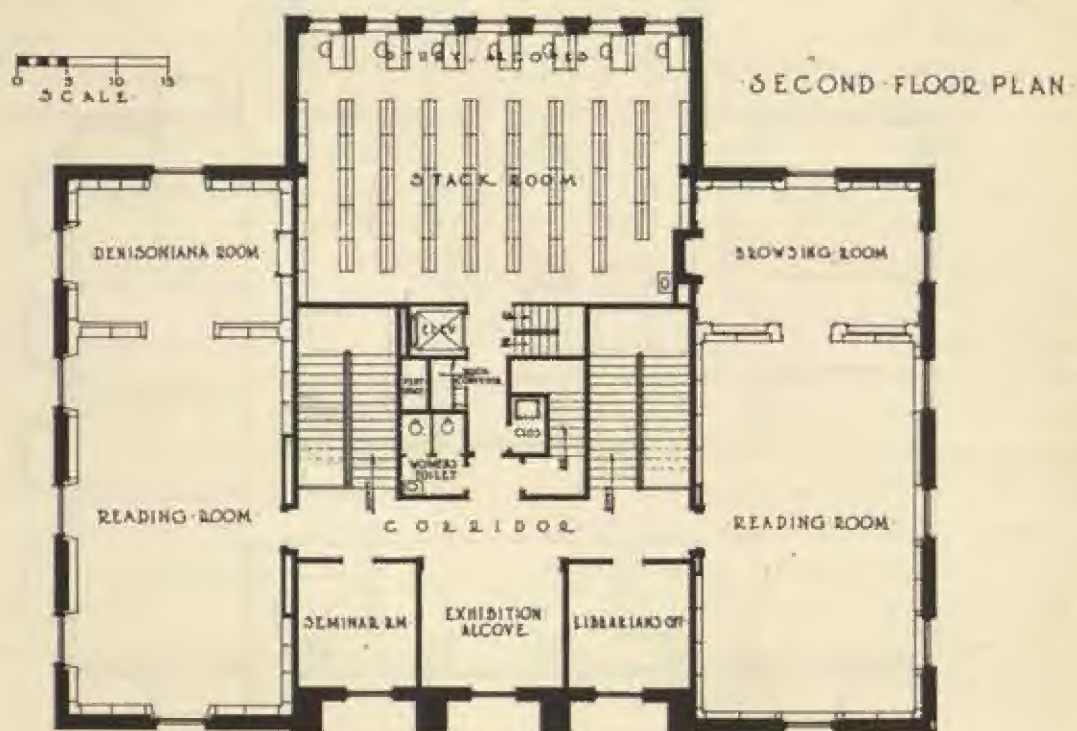
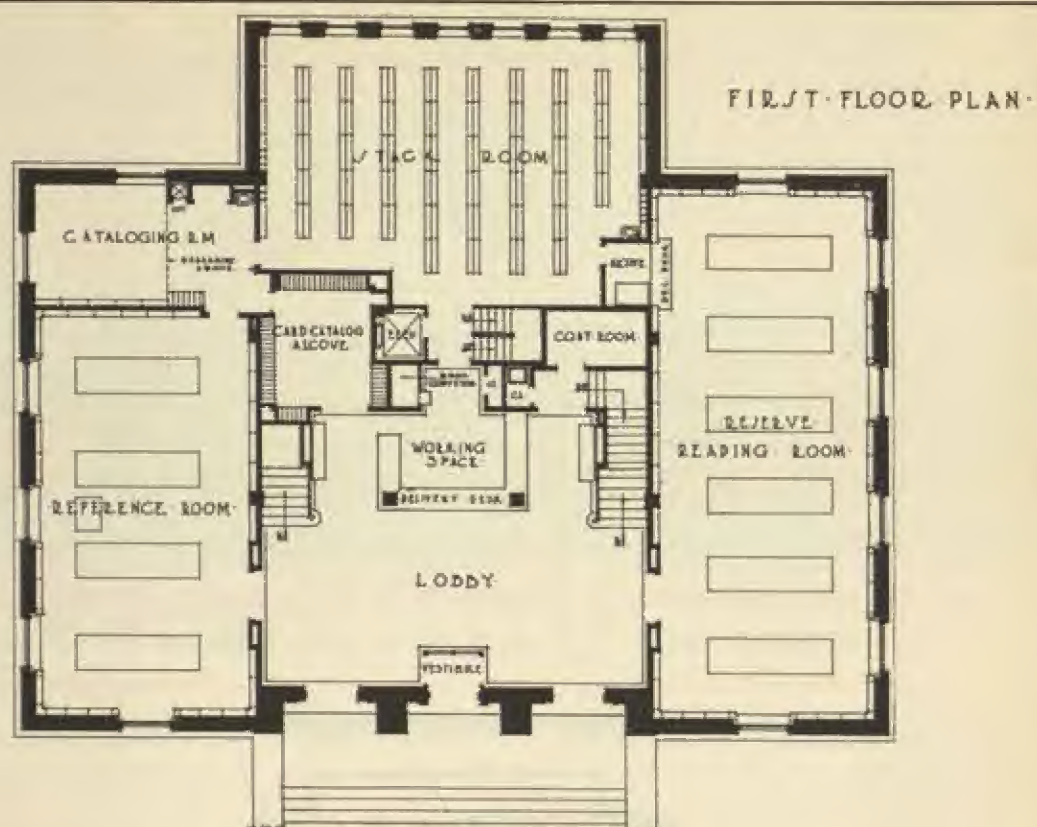
The bookstack in the rear of the building is seven tiers in height and has a storage capacity

of 230,000 volumes. The seventh tier furnishes an unusual feature in that it occupies the entire top floor of the building. The practical inability in most cases to furnish sufficient support for the weight of more than one tier of books except in the specialized construction of the regular stack section accounts for the infrequency of this arrangement. The third tier of the stack lines up with the first floor level. The fact that the main floors do not coincide with stack floors makes connection by ramps necessary, as is shown in the cross section where the basement floor level is joined with the first stack deck and the second floor level with the fifth tier of stacks. This is obviously inconvenient.

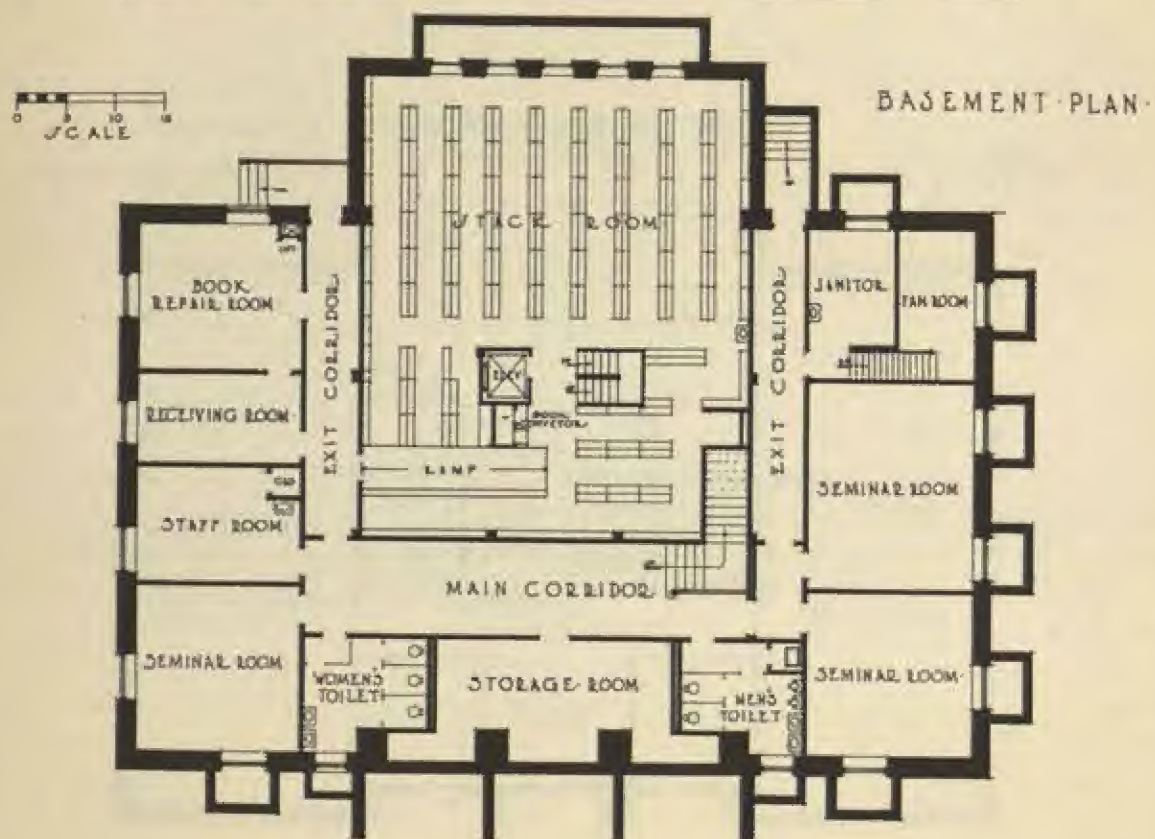
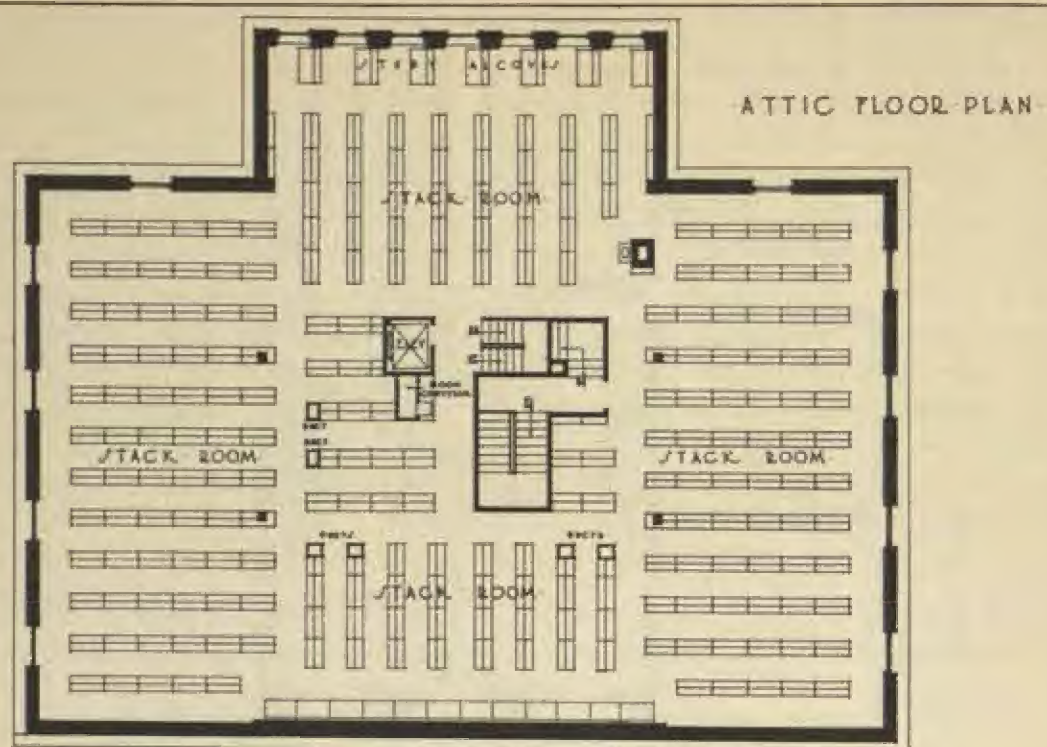


TRANSVERSE SECTION

DENISON UNIVERSITY LIBRARY



DENISON UNIVERSITY LIBRARY



DENISON UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.



DRAKE UNIVERSITY

Des Moines, Iowa

Drake, a coeducational, privately controlled institution, has an enrollment of some 1,100 students.

The library, the gift of Mr. and Mrs. Gardner Cowles, designed by Proudfoot, Rawson, Brooks and Borg and erected in 1937-38, is a three story rectangular structure in Georgian design. Constructed of brick with Indiana limestone, it cost \$200,000, completely furnished and equipped. The building faces south, with overall dimensions 97 feet by 104 feet.

To the right of the entrance vestibule and lobby is the periodical and study room, seating 72 readers, with the reserved book room, seating 112 readers, to the left. A small space off the main stack room is set aside for the reserved book collection. It seems unfortunate that there is no direct entrance from the periodical room into the bookstack, which is located in the north portion of the building.

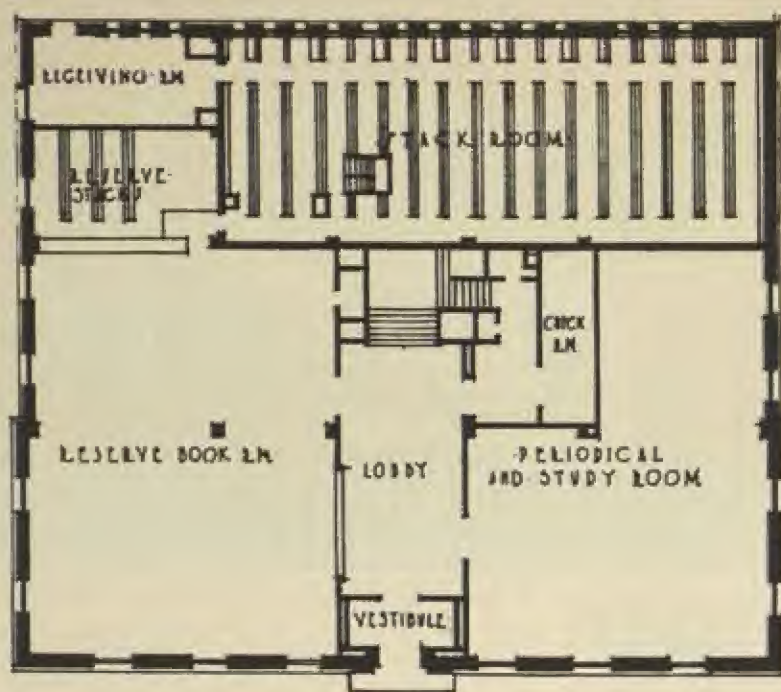
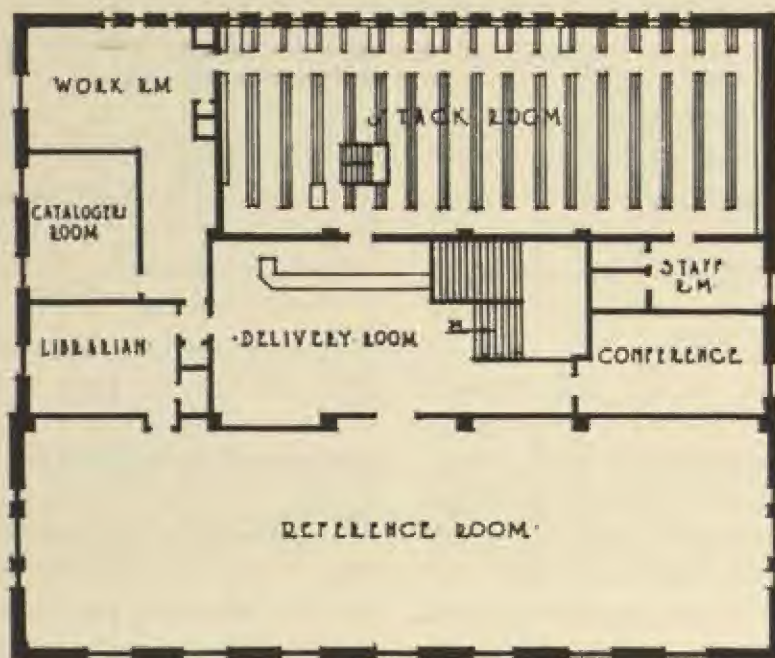
The stack, five tiers in height, has a storage capacity of 150,000 volumes. Transparent glass bricks have been used instead of windows in the north side of the stack wall. These give good natural light for the carrels which have been

placed along this wall, and, at the same time, prevent smoke and dirt from entering the stack chamber. An air conditioning system has been installed in the bookstack.

The stairway in the center portion of the building leads directly into the delivery room on the second floor, an arrangement which is likely to prove noisy. The circulation desk here adjoins the bookstack. There is a question as to whether the one entrance to the stack will prove adequate for attendants, faculty, and students, although the stack is closed to students in general. The reference reading room on the south side of the building has a seating capacity of 132.

Administrative office and work rooms are located in the northwest corner of the building with the librarian's office opening conveniently into the reference room as well as into the delivery room. A conference room opening off the delivery room is a commendable feature, as is also the staff room with entrance from the bookstack.

The basement floor (not shown) contains rest rooms, toilets, and storage space.

FIRST
FLOOR
PLANSECOND
FLOOR
PLAN

DRAKE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

0 4 8 12 16 20 FEET

PROUDFOOT LAWSON BROOKS & BOLD
ARCHITECTS



FRANKLIN and MARSHALL COLLEGE

Lancaster, Pennsylvania

Franklin and Marshall is a privately controlled, coeducational, liberal arts college, with an enrollment of about 800 students.

The Fackenthal Library was designed by W. H. Lee of Philadelphia in the Georgian style of architecture. It was completed in 1937-38, at a total cost of \$250,000, including furniture and equipment. The building is rectangular in general outline, faces north, and has a total content of 600,000 cubic feet.

Three tiers of the bookstack, located in the rear center portion of the building, have been installed. The level of the second tier of the stack is coincident with the main floor level.

The entrance floor provides space for all the major library services, with the delivery room occupying the center portion. The reference room (seating 72) and the periodical room (seating 40) occupy the west side of the floor, with adjoining browsing room and reserved book room on the east (the latter seating 72). Here again is presented the problem of supervision of four comparatively small reading rooms. Of these four, only the two smallest have a northern exposure.

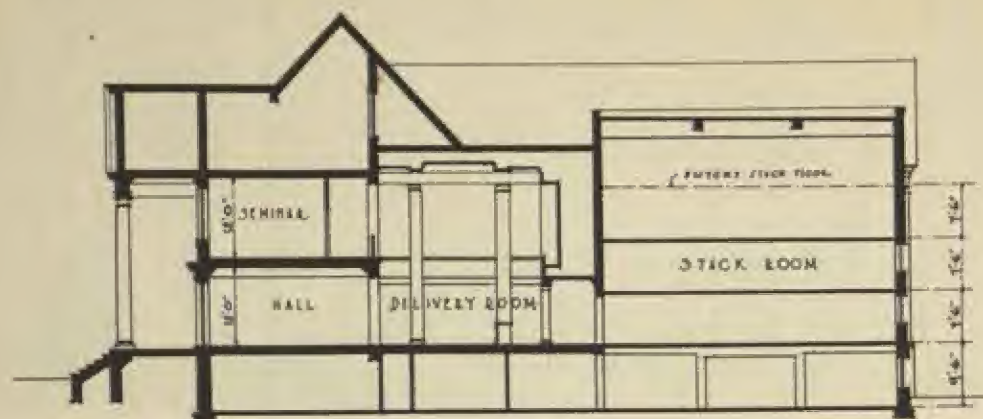
One side of the entrance hall is flanked by the librarian's office; the other by an exhibition room. This placing of the librarian's office makes

it some distance from the work room and the rest of the staff, and there is a question as to whether it is not too near one of the stairways. However, its proximity to the periodical room, with a connecting door between, makes it possible for the librarian to supervise this room.

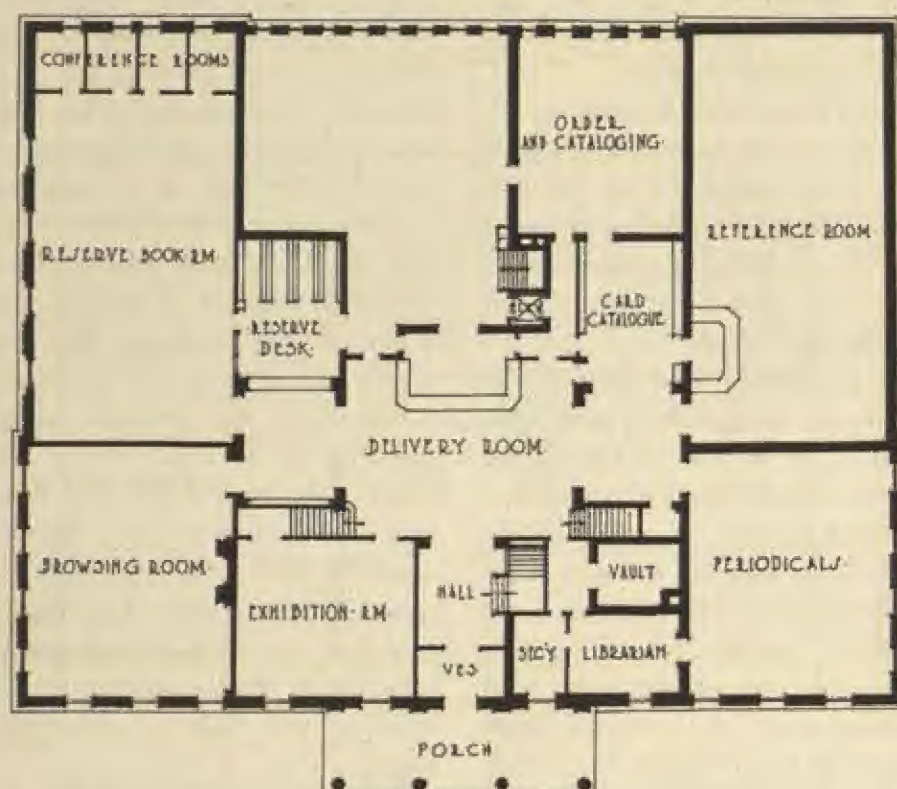
The placing of the reference librarian's desk near the card catalog area so that the attendant can direct students in the use of the catalog is a commendable feature. The main loan desk is also conveniently near the catalog.

The second floor contains seminar rooms and space for the historical society library. Unfortunately the level of this floor does not coincide with any stack floor level. However, it is connected to the fourth stack deck by means of a ramp on the east side. The ramp shown on the west side was eliminated when the building was constructed. When installation is completed the building will have a capacity of 200,000 volumes.

The receiving room, on the basement floor, has been given a convenient outside entrance, and is directly beneath the cataloging room on the main floor. The elevator, located in the stack, is close enough to be available for use between the basement and the first floor work rooms.



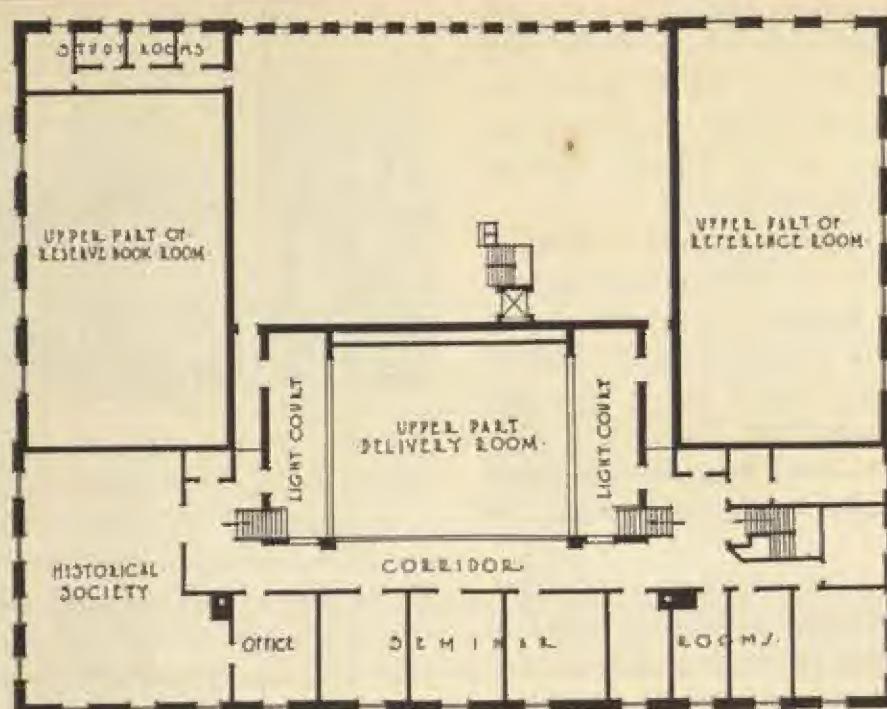
TRANSVERSE SECTION.



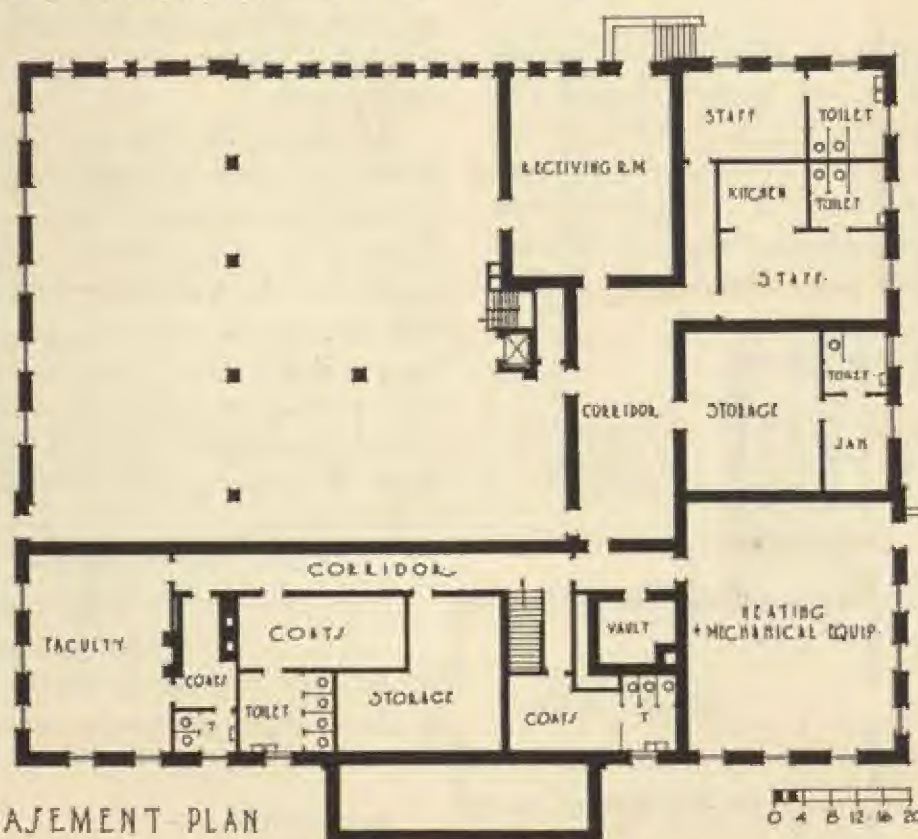
FIRST FLOOR PLAN.

LIBRARY BUILDING FRANKLIN & MARSHALL COLLEGE.

0 4 8 12 16 20 FEET



SECOND FLOOR PLAN.



BASEMENT PLAN

GENEVA COLLEGE

Beaver Falls, Pennsylvania

Geneva is a coeducational, denominational college of liberal arts and sciences, with an enrollment of about 500 students.

The McCartney Library, erected in 1930-31, was designed by W. G. Eckles Company, and constructed and equipped at a total cost of \$125,000. In style of architecture, the building is Collegiate Gothic, carried out in Briar Hill stone, with limestone trim. L-shaped, it faces south, contains two main floors with two rooms used by the faculty in the tower above the entrance.

Both interior and exterior have a cathedral-like quality which the architects planned to achieve. At the end of either reading room is a large, stained glass window. The other windows are decorated with old printer's marks. The tower room windows delineate the history of printing.

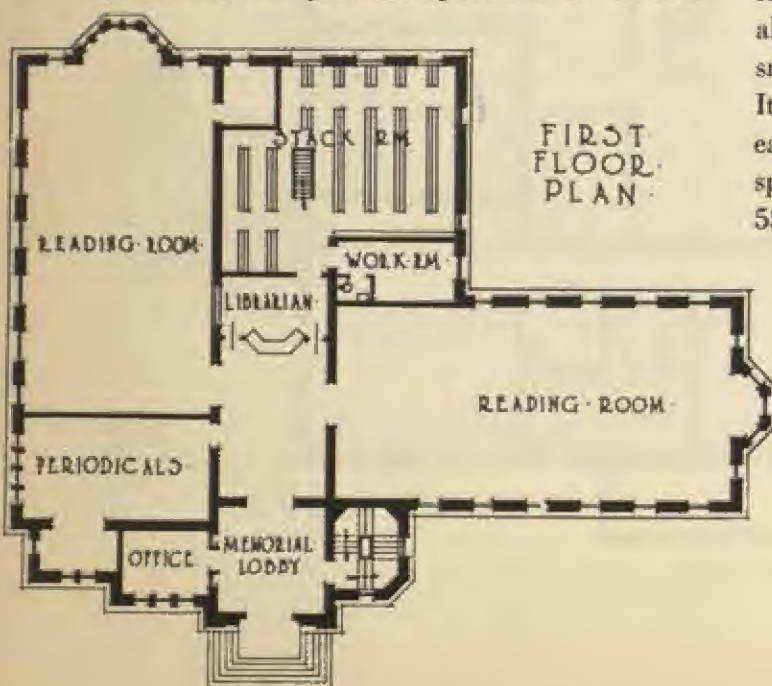
The entrance to the building leads through a memorial lobby into the delivery hall with the circulation desk located between the two reading rooms. The card catalog is conveniently placed in the delivery hall. The largest of the two reading rooms (facing south) is used for reference, and provides space for 66 readers.



The other provides space for 56 readers, and contains fiction, short stories, biography and the reading material for honors work. The small periodical room adjoining can accommodate 16. The location of these reading rooms undoubtedly makes supervision difficult for a small staff. There is no specific provision made for reserved book space in this building. The need has been felt, although satisfactory arrangement has been made through placing the books directly behind the main delivery desk, thus permitting one attendant to handle them and to supervise the reading rooms.

The office of the librarian, situated as it is to the left of the memorial lobby, is too far removed from the work rooms and the reading rooms to be as conveniently accessible as it should be. The work room (100 square feet) although near the stack, has proved much too small even this early in the life of the building. It has been necessary to utilize a small room on each of the three stack tiers for additional work space. The stack room has a total capacity of 55,000 volumes.

The ground floor (not shown) with three sides above grade level, contains a dramatics room with stage and separate outside entrance, four service rooms, toilets, coat room, boiler, and storage rooms.



0 4 8 12 16 20 FEET



GETTYSBURG COLLEGE *Gettysburg, Pennsylvania*

Gettysburg, a liberal arts college for men and women, has an enrollement of about 600 students.

The M. Emma Weber Memorial Library was designed by John B. Hamme and erected in 1929 at a total cost of approximately \$175,000. Additional stacks installed in 1937 for \$5,000 bring the cost to \$180,000. The building is H-shaped, facing west, with a frontage of 147 feet and a dept of 53 feet. Constructed of face brick with a granite base and cast stone trim, its architectural design is Georgian, to harmonize with the other buildings on the campus.

Entrance to the building is through a large vestibule on the west side of the ground floor. Immediately beyond is a foyer fully half the length of the floor, which is poorly lighted and ventilated. This leads to the south into the stair hall. An unusual but not commendable arrangement of stack space in this building provides that the entire stack section as originally planned should be on this floor, with entrance on this level possible only through the work room. Other communication is provided from the main floor level by means of the two stairways into the larger stack room.

The main charging desk is located on the first floor to serve both the reserved book and the general readers. The main reading room (78 feet by 52 feet) receives east and west lighting, and seats 152 people. The smaller room to the north was originally intended as reading space,

but it has been necessary to convert it into additional stack room (1937), making the total capacity of the building now 100,000 volumes.

The librarian's office and cataloging room on the second floor are very inconveniently located with reference to the bookstack and the main service floor, as it is necessary to go down a flight of stairs and across the entire reading room to get from the cataloging room to the bookstack. There will likewise be unnecessary traffic through the reading room because of the fact that the stack, open to all students, is on the opposite side of the room from the delivery desk.

If the reading room had been placed on the ground floor, it would have been more accessible to the users, and would have eliminated the necessity of walking fully half the length of the building to reach it. The entrance foyer provides a great deal of seemingly waste space which might have been utilized to greater advantage. It has been found, too, that sound-proofing throughout would have been a great asset.

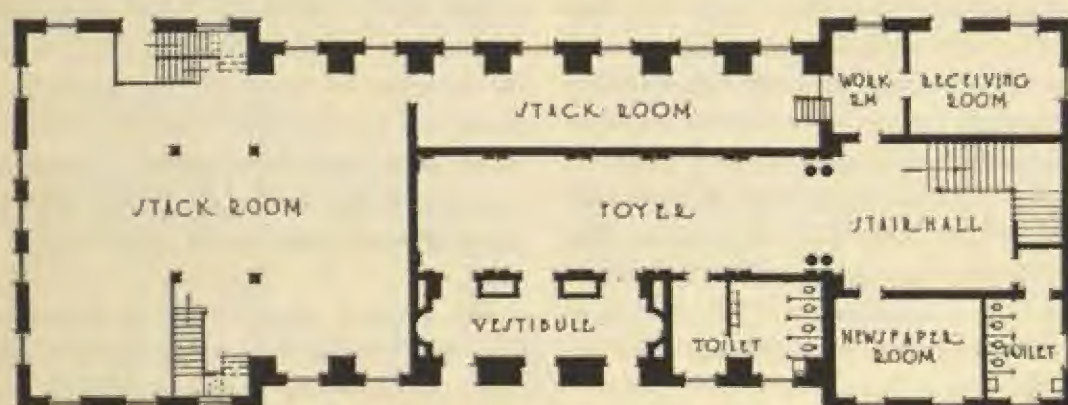
The general arrangement of this plan has been used in very few colleges and is not generally approved by librarians. While it is not essential that a main reading room, service, and administrative divisions be on ground floor level, it would have been convenient to have them so located in this case, in order that the entrance floor space might have been utilized to greater advantage.



SECOND FLOOR PLAN



FIRST FLOOR PLAN



GROUND FLOOR PLAN

MEMORIAL LIBRARY · GETTYSBURG COLLEGE
GETTYSBURG PA.

0 4 8 12 16 20 FEET



KNOX COLLEGE

Galesburg, Illinois

Knox College is a coeducational, privately endowed, undergraduate, liberal arts institution with an enrollment of about 500 students.

The Henry M. Seymour Library, erected in 1928 at a total cost of \$205,000, was designed by Malcolm S. Martin. Constructed of limestone with white composition trim, the T-shaped building is in style English Gothic of the Tudor period. It has a western frontage, and is two stories in height, a third level being furnished only in a center tower used as an art gallery.

The entrance to the building is on ground level, with stairs rising on either hand to the main floor lobby (20 feet by 29 feet), directly behind which is the bookstack. To the right of the lobby is an exhibition hall from which open the three rooms set aside for cataloging and work space, a seminar, and two newspaper rooms. The disadvantage of arrangement here, with the work rooms on another than the main service floor, definitely affects the efficient operation of the staff.

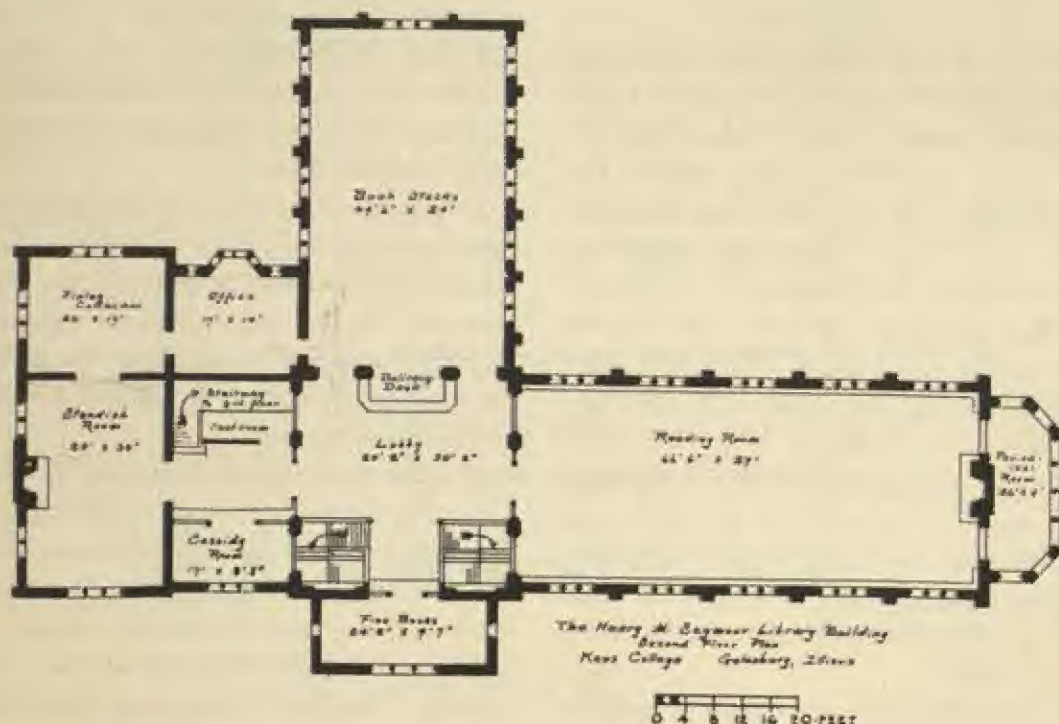
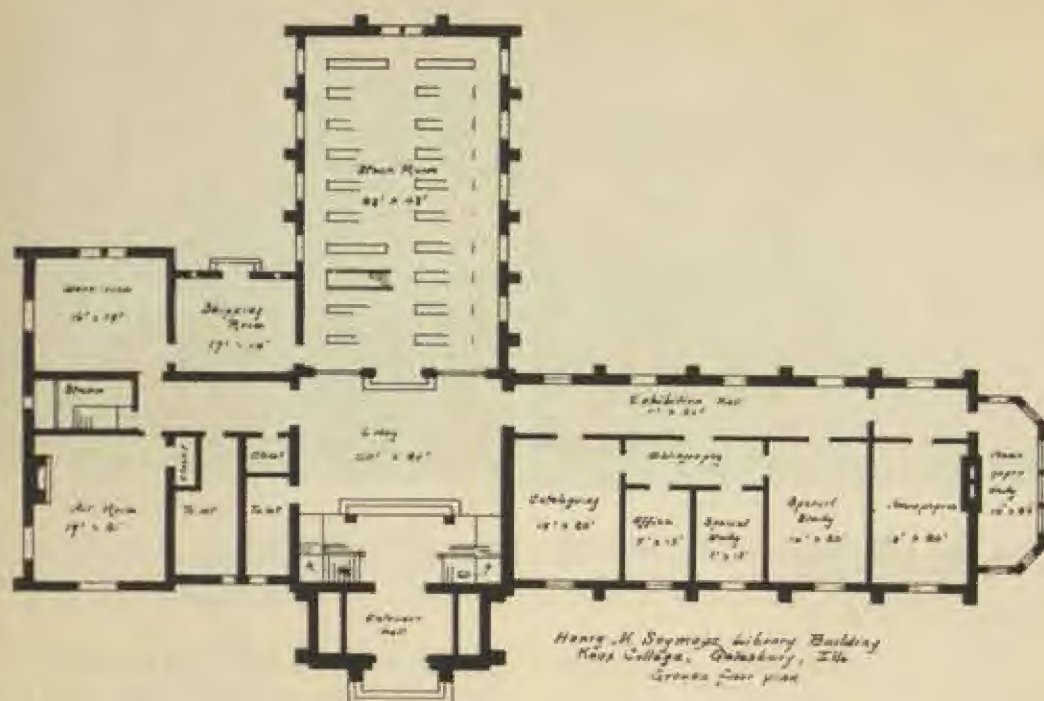
The second floor is the main service floor. In the south wing is a reading room (29 feet by 77 feet) providing seating space for 84 readers. This room receives natural light from the east

and the west. A fireplace at one end of the room forms an alcove which is used as a periodical reading room. This space is too small, however, to serve adequately a student group of 500. Likewise on this floor are the office of the librarian and three rooms containing special collections.

The tower room houses an art collection. The bookstack, three tiers high, has a storage capacity of 50,000 volumes.

In spite of some functional inadequacies, however, the building is, from an architectural viewpoint, a lovely piece of design. Its deviation from the regular centered front entrance and centrally located stack disproves the theory that standardization of these features is essential for architectural balance.

The ten years during which the building has been in use, however, have made apparent the fact that provision for expansion was not carefully considered in the original plans. The office space and the work space are entirely inadequate, and the bookstack is already filled to capacity. Insufficient means of communication between the two floors make administration difficult since all offices and work rooms are not on the main service level.





MASSACHUSETTS STATE COLLEGE

Amherst

Massachusetts State College is a land-grant general and scientific, coeducational institution, with an enrollment of about 1,200 students.

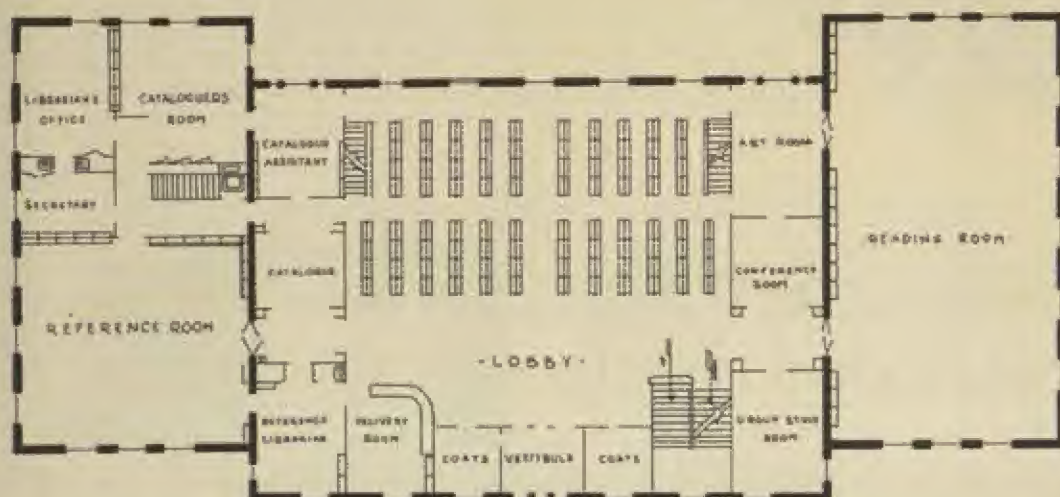
The Goodell Library, designed by Morse and Goodwin, in the Colonial style of architecture, was completed in 1935, at a cost of \$220,000. The building faces east, thus giving the reading room on the first floor the advantage of northern light.

A small entrance vestibule leads into the lobby from which the bookstack, occupying the rear central portion of the building, opens directly. The stack, five tiers in height, has a capacity of 140,000 volumes, and contains 10 carrels. On the south side of the building are the reference room, seating 30, an office for the reference librarian adjoining the reference room, and the

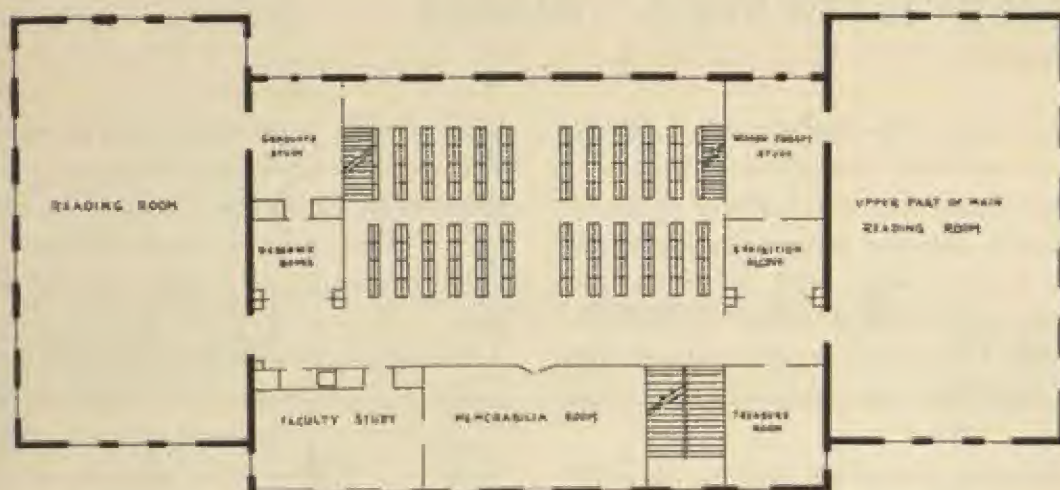
delivery room, which contains the charging desk. Also on this side of the building are located the administrative offices and work rooms, with the space for the card catalog admirably located with reference to work rooms, bookstack and loan desk.

Special provision has been made in this building for faculty studies on the second floor, and for student conference rooms on the first floor. An unusual feature is the handling of the stack which is completely open, having no barrier of any sort. This is possible only in a rural community with a selected student body.

The ground floor (not shown) contains seminar rooms, rest rooms, janitor's room, bindery, book repair room, and space for machinery in addition to the stack.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN



SECOND FLOOR PLAN



MILWAUKEE-DOWNER COLLEGE, *Milwaukee, Wisconsin*

Milwaukee-Downer is a privately endowed, liberal arts college for women with an enrollment of about 285 students.

The Chapman Memorial Library, completed early in 1938, is a three story T-shaped brick building with brownstone trim. It was designed by Allen, Collins and Willis of Boston, and, completely equipped, cost approximately \$310,000. As the longitudinal section shows, a tower is located in the front portion of the building.

The bookstack, five stories in height, is located in the rear of the building, and has a capacity of 100,000 volumes. It contains 54 open carrels, and 7 locked carrels.

The main entrance to this building is on the ground floor, which contains general utility rooms for the most part. With the bound periodicals shelved in the first tier of the stack it is convenient to have the periodical study and reading rooms on this floor with direct entrance into the stack. However, in a small college, it would seem more practicable to have this service concentrated in one room.

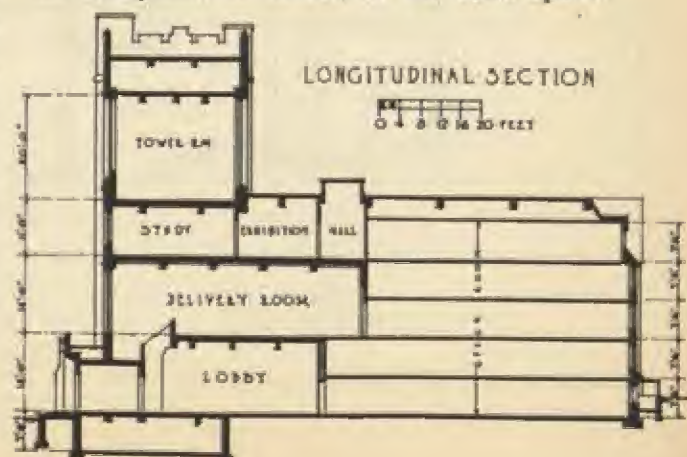
Opening from the delivery hall to the left is the bibliography room with cataloging room adjacent and finally, the office of the librarian. These latter two have access directly into the bookstack while the office of the librarian likewise opens on the rear stairway serving all main

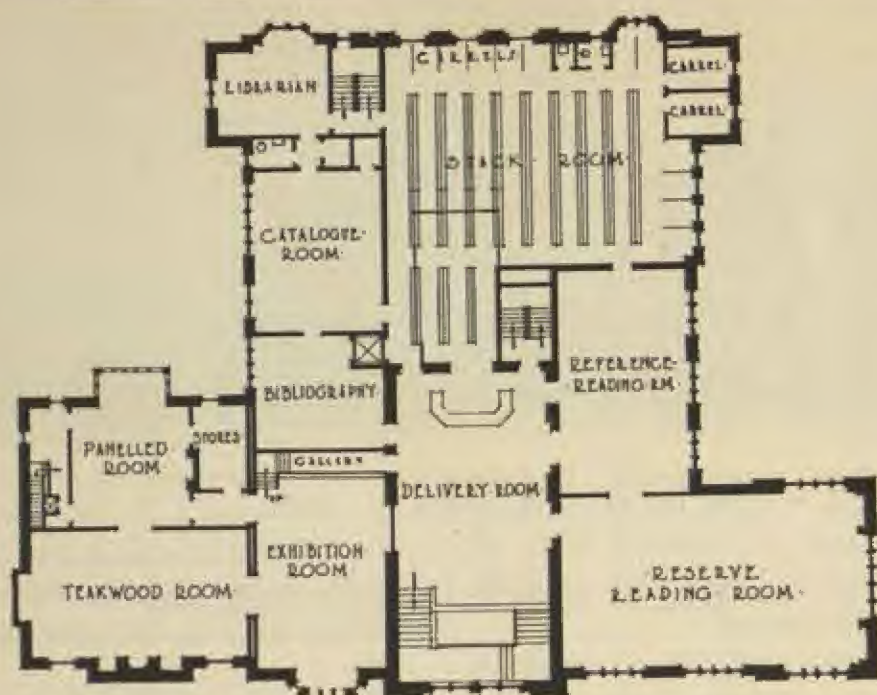
floors. Many librarians prefer an office more centrally located — one which can be reached without passing through work rooms and other offices.

The donor of the building bequeathed two rooms from her home to be incorporated into the building. These rooms are combined with an exhibition room to form a suite for exhibits and teas, and are on a level four feet lower than that of the first floor.

The building has a seating capacity of 70 in the study rooms and of 120 in the various other rooms. It has been planned to meet the needs of this particular institution. In many cases it would undoubtedly be difficult to supervise and expensive to administer because of its many small rooms.

The entire second floor (not shown) is given over to studies and an exhibition room, with the exception, of course, of the stack space.





FIRST FLOOR PLAN



GROUND FLOOR PLAN

CHAPMAN MEMORIAL LIBRARY · MILWAUKEE-DOWNER COLLEGE ·
MILWAUKEE · WISCONSIN



PENNSYLVANIA COLLEGE for WOMEN

Pittsburgh

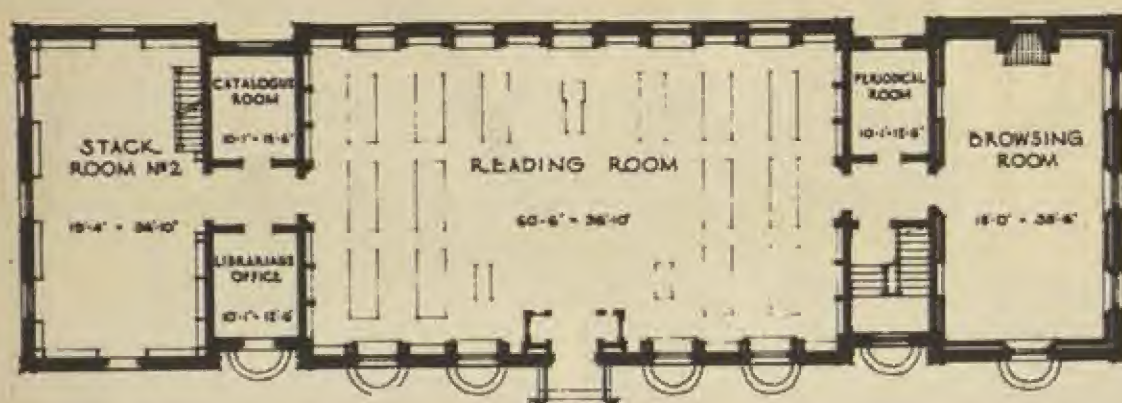
Pennsylvania College for Women is a privately controlled, liberal arts college with an approximate enrollment of 260.

The James Laughlin Memorial Library, erected in 1932, was designed by E. P. Mellon and W. L. Smith. Completely furnished and equipped, its cost was \$108,466. The building of Colonial architecture is constructed of red brick with Indiana limestone. It faces southwest, is two stories in height, with overall dimensions 40 feet by 140 feet.

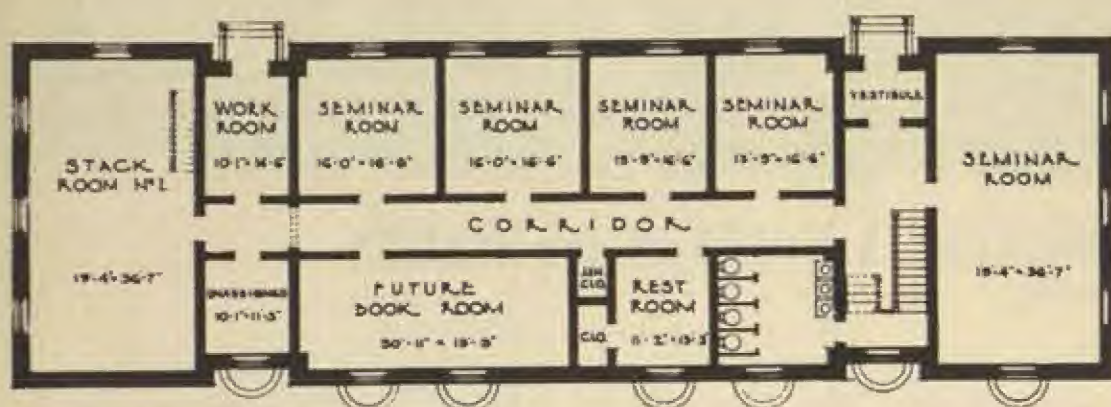
The entrance into the building leads through a small vestibule directly to the main reading room, which contains 2,200 square feet, and seats 72 students. The bookstack is two tiers in height, and shelves 50,000 volumes. This loca-

tion of the stack, at one end of the building, separated from the reading room by the librarian's office, causes unnecessary walking.

This is said to be a beautifully designed building, but it is doubtful if such a plan would be advisable for many schools. There is usually a great deal of disturbance when a main entrance leads directly into the center of the reading room, even through a small vestibule. It would be more convenient too, if the stack were located more nearly in the central portion of the building. Compared with the remainder of the building, the office space is entirely too small, and apparently no provision has been made for storage, closet, and toilet space on the main floor for the staff.

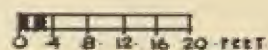


FIRST FLOOR PLAN



BASEMENT FLOOR PLAN

LIBRARY BUILDING FOR THE PENNSYLVANIA COLLEGE FOR WOMEN - PITTSBURGH PA.





RANDOLPH-MACON COLLEGE for MEN

Asbland, Virginia

Randolph-Macon College is a privately controlled liberal arts institution for men with an enrollment of about 300 students.

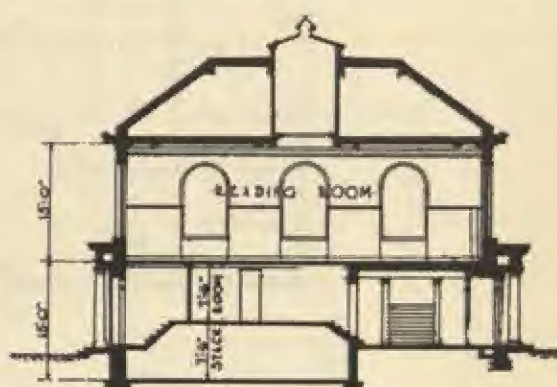
The Walter Hines Page Library, designed by E. L. Tilton at a cost of \$65,000 including equipment and furniture, was erected in 1923. Constructed of red brick with limestone trim, the architecture of the building is a modification of a Renaissance motif.

With the exception of the stairway and librarian's office, the reading room occupies the entire top floor of the building. It has a seating capacity of about 100 readers. The circulation desk has been advantageously placed so that the attendant may supervise the reading room, and at the same time the entrance to the stairway leading to the second tier of the stack room below, and also the main stairway. In spite of this particular economy of administration, it has been found difficult to supervise the building with a small staff, because of its various floor levels, and broken stacks.

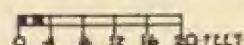
The bookstack, entirely beneath the reading room, is two tiers in height, and has a storage capacity of about 30,000 volumes. Although this amount of space has proved adequate so far, it is becoming evident that, within a short

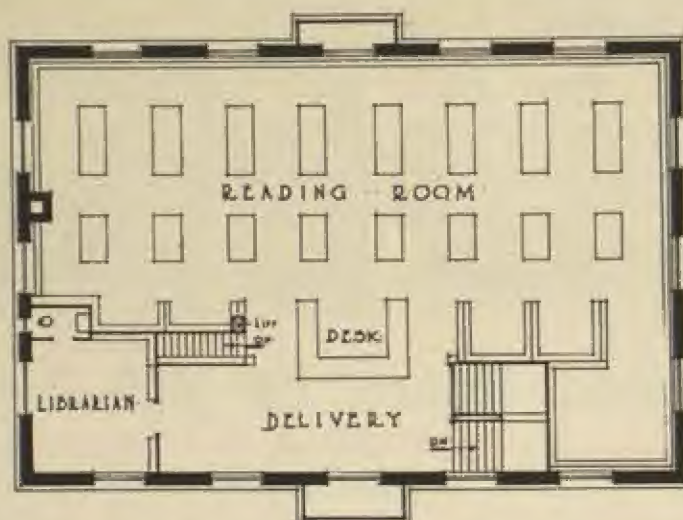
time, more stack room will be needed. Just how the problem will be met has not yet been determined, since any enlargement will be expensive as well as inconvenient.

It may be pointed out in connection with the stack, that it is seldom advisable to split the section, as is done here by the hall on the ground floor. It involves extra work for the staff, and makes necessary two stack stairways in a relatively small building.

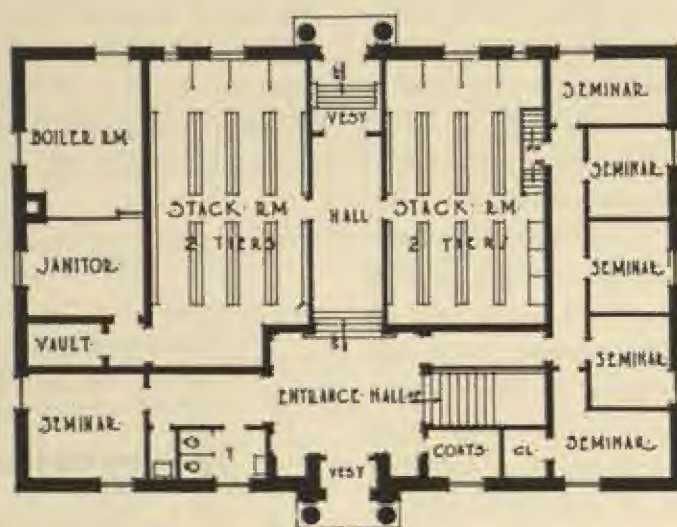


TRANSVERSE SECTION





FIRST-FLOOR PLAN



GROUND-FLOOR PLAN



RIPON COLLEGE

Ripon, Wisconsin

Ripon is a privately controlled, liberal arts college for men and women, with a maximum enrollment of 350.

The Lane Library, completed in 1931, is constructed of Bedford stone in American Colonial style of architecture, and was designed by Roger Sutherland. It is T-shaped, facing east, with a terrace to the south, and the entire structure covers a ground area 90 feet by 75 feet. The total cost, including most of the equipment, was \$102,000.

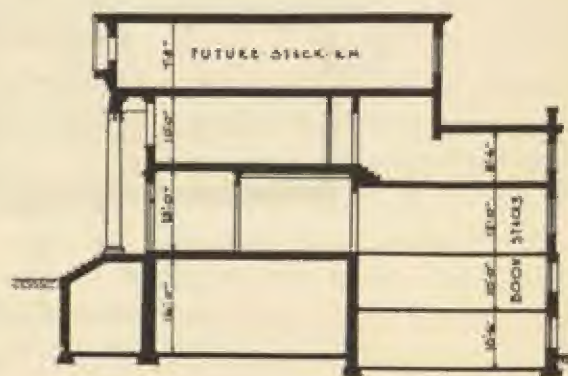
The entrance to the building leads through a vestibule to the delivery room in which the circulation desk is centrally located to serve both reading rooms, and to supervise the stack entrance and the periodical alcove. The two reading rooms are said to have a seating capacity of 124 readers, thirty-five per cent of the enrollment. However, this allows less than twenty square feet per reader, which is hardly adequate.

The office and work room are in part of what is theoretically the stack portion of the building. According to the definition of a stack, only a small portion of the bookshelves is really of stack construction. The book storage has been extended under a part of the delivery room and

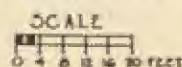
has been carried at a lower level under one of the reading rooms. This is possible because of the slope of the land which allows a grade entrance at a sub-basement level.

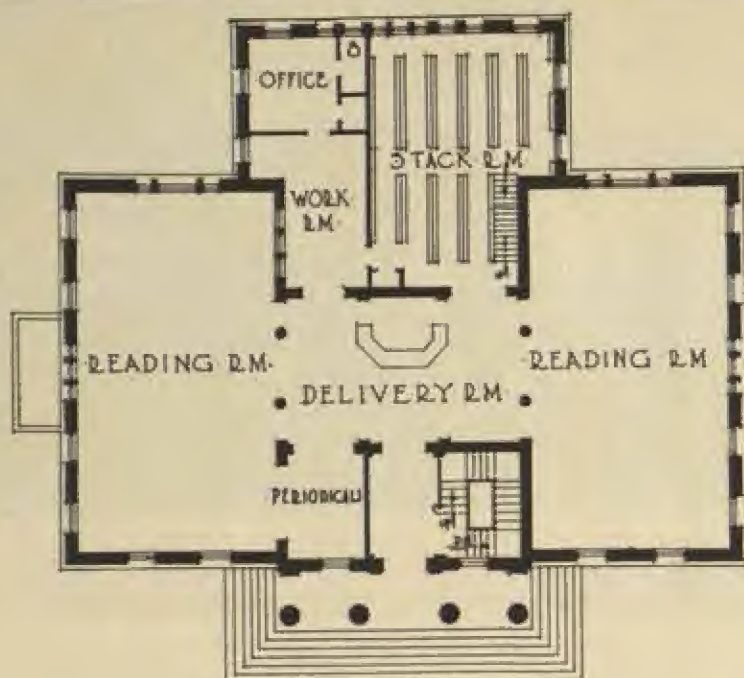
Extending future stack in the attic above the whole building is an unusual plan and requires specially reinforced building walls. When the stacks have been completely installed they will have a capacity of 100,000 volumes.

The second floor (not shown) contains seminar and conference rooms.

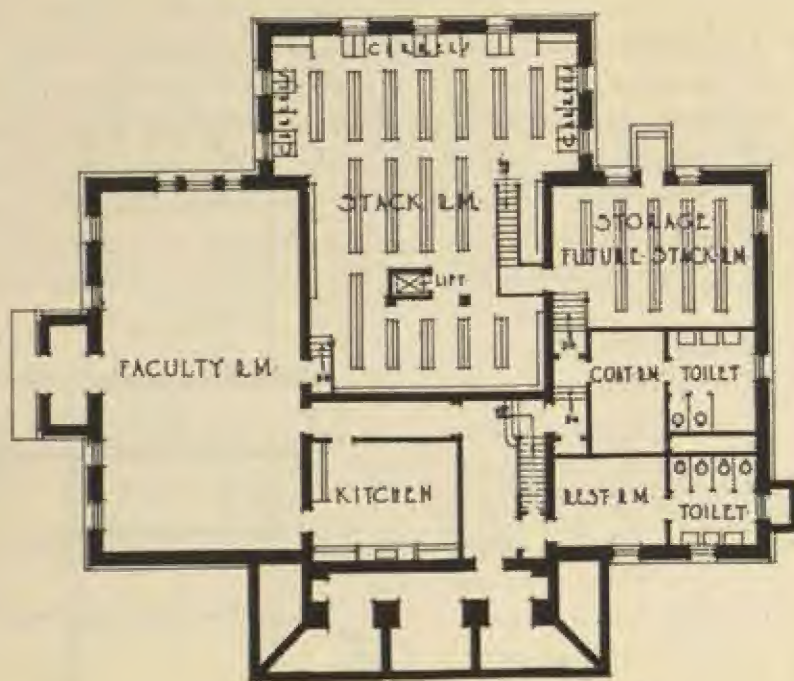


CROSS SECTION





FIRST FLOOR PLAN



GROUND FLOOR PLAN

SCALE
0 4 8 12 16 20 FEET

RIPON COLLEGE LIBRARY
RIPON WISCONSIN

R. A. SUTHERLAND
ARCHITECT



SCRIPPS COLLEGE

Claremont, California

One of the federated colleges in the Claremont plan, Scripps is a privately controlled, liberal arts college for women.

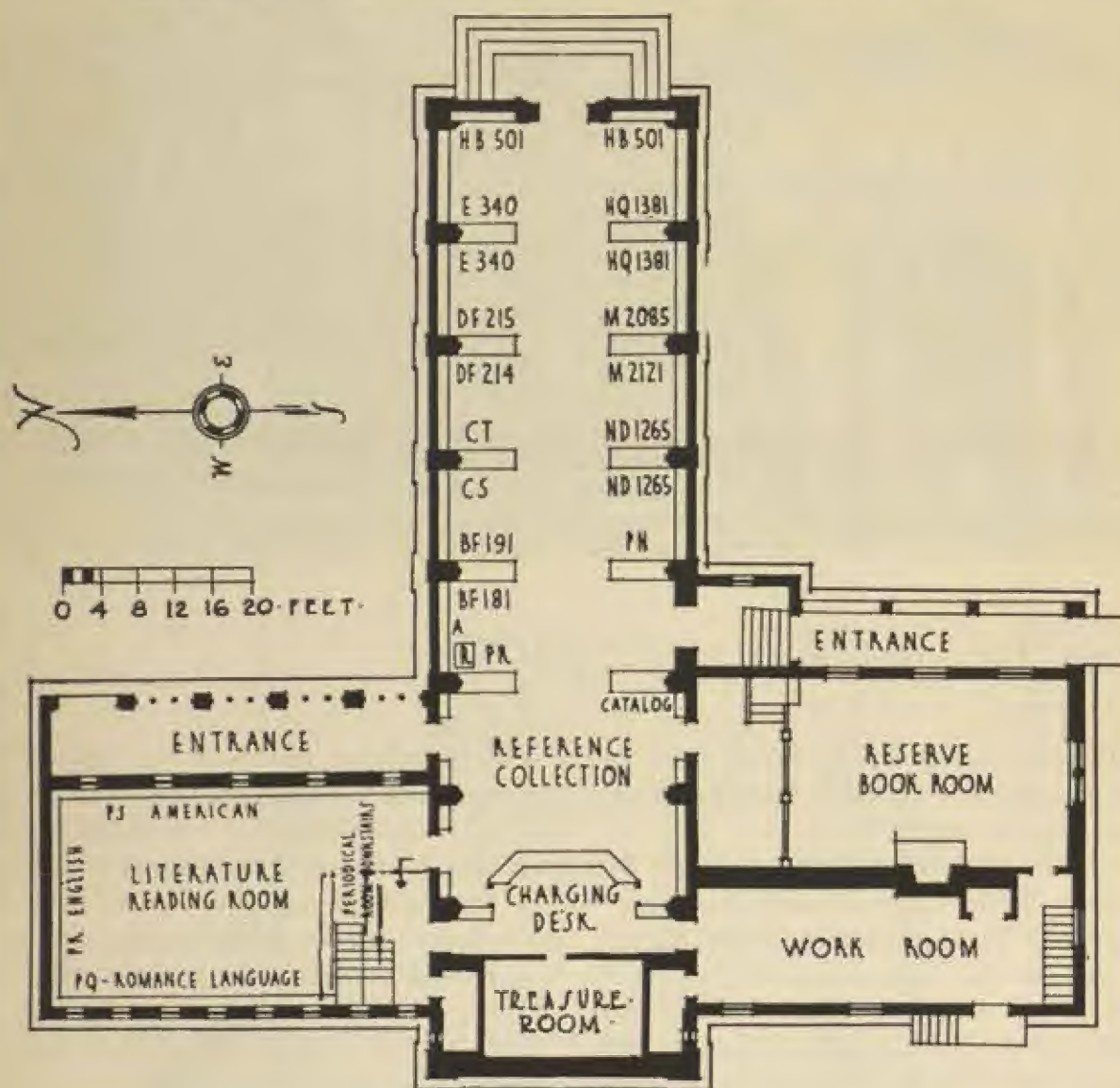
Designed by Gordon B. Kaufmann to harmonize with the Mediterranean style of architecture used in other nearby buildings, the Ella Strong Denison Library is dominated chiefly by Romanesque and Gothic motifs. The general outline of the floor plan is T-shaped. Fully equipped the building, completed in 1930, cost about \$100,000. It faces east; however, this entrance is not used by the students. They use the north and south doors.

The entrance to the library is directly into the reference room through a loggia which connects it with an academic hall nearby. The alcove system used in the reference room provides shelving for 30,000 volumes and limits the accommodations to a small number of readers.

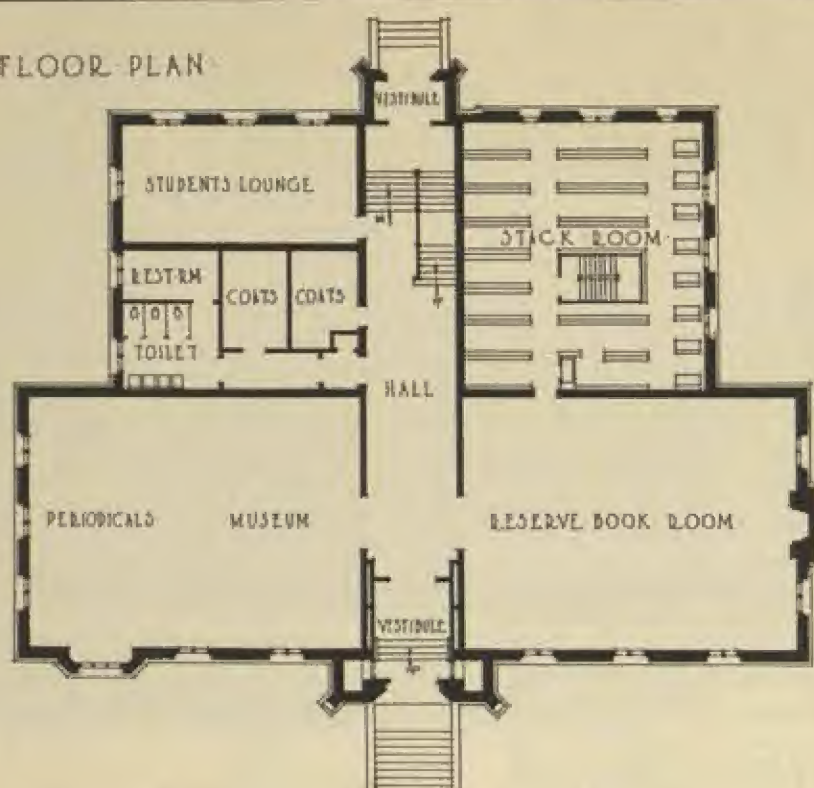
The circulation desk is at the head of the room, with a treasure book room (12 feet by 20 feet) directly behind. In the right wing are located a work room and a reserved book reading room, with an exit directly into one of the two walled gardens, which are likewise used for reading purposes. The other garden is in the left wing, as is the literature reading room which contains a gallery and provides shelving for approximately 20,000 volumes.

A survey of the plans of this building brings out the problems inherent in the alcove system—limitation of readers, and the difficulty of providing adequate supervision. In this particular case, however, where the need for serving a large number of students is not paramount, the small reading rooms seating a limited number of persons in an informal manner undoubtedly meets adequately the local needs.

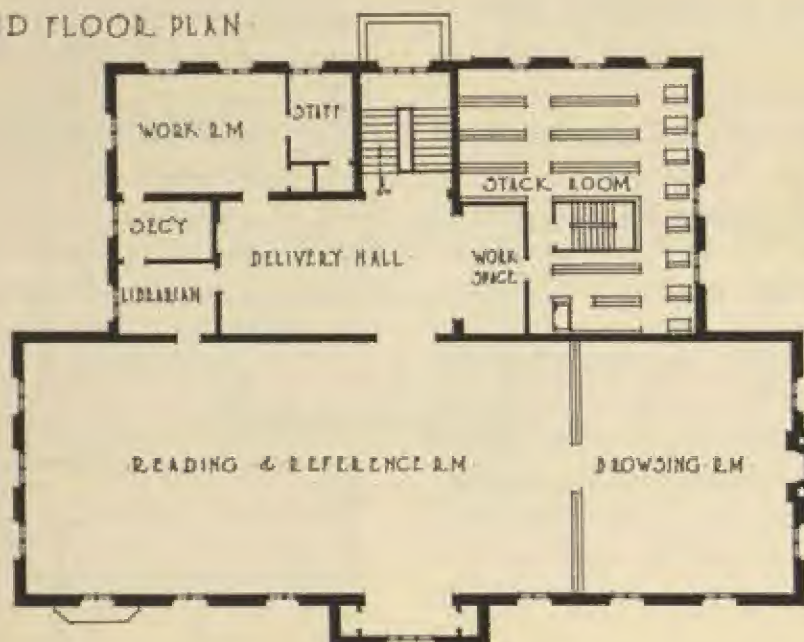
SCRIPPS COLLEGE LIBRARY



FIRST FLOOR PLAN



SECOND FLOOR PLAN



LIBRARY WESTMINSTER COLLEGE
NEW WILMINGTON PA

0 4 8 12 16 20 FEET

BLACK & PRACK ARCHITECTS
PITTSBURGH PA

TEACHER TRAINING INSTITUTIONS

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KENT STATE UNIVERSITY

Kent, Ohio

Kent is a state owned and controlled, coeducational institution with an enrollment of about 1,900 students, the majority of whom are enrolled in the college of education.

Its library building, facing north, was designed by Ronan and Ingleson of Columbus, Ohio, and erected in 1929, at a cost of approximately \$300,000.

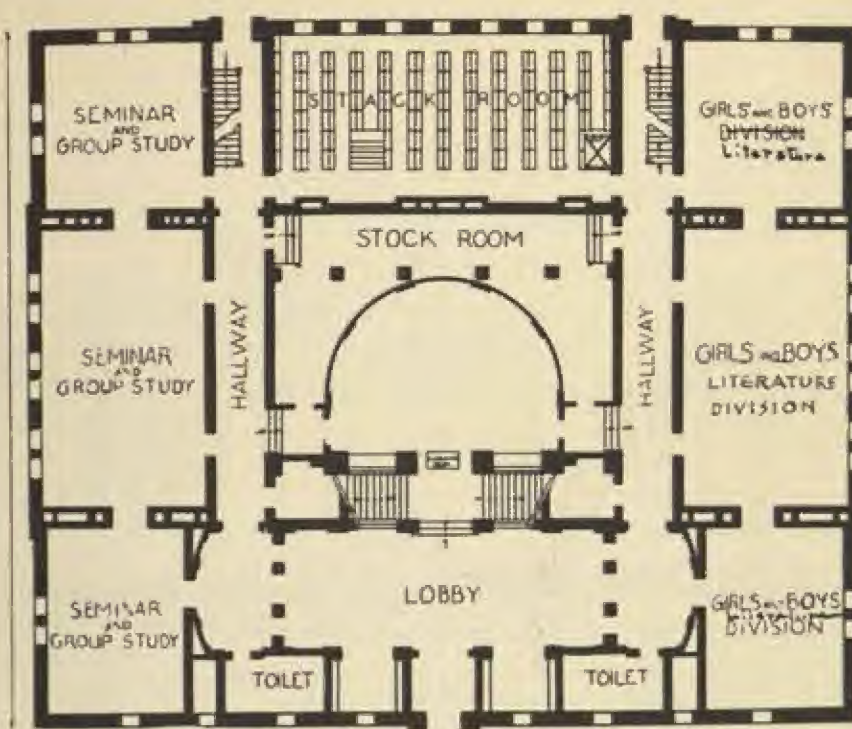
The entrance leads into a lobby on the ground floor. On the west side is a suite of three rooms used by the children's department, with one of the rooms containing a model collection of children's books. Three seminar rooms are situated in the east portion of this floor. The bookstack with a capacity of 100,000 volumes is in the center portion of the south side of the building.

The approach to the second floor is by two stairways in the center of the building. The

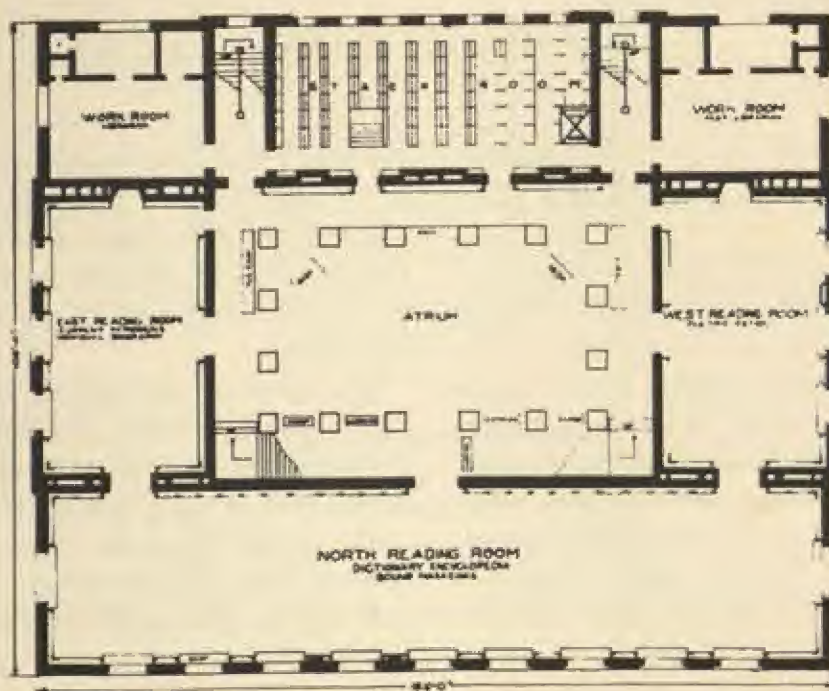
charging desk is in the delivery lobby on the second floor, with the main reading room extending across the entire north side, and an additional reading room on either side of the lobby. These three reading rooms, it is said, are used by the students without supervision.

Work rooms for the staff, on the south side of this floor, are separated by the stack—an inconvenient arrangement.

The lobby and atrium seem unnecessarily large in comparison with other parts of the building. The utilization of a college library building for adult and children's libraries is unusual. However, this is probably a convenient arrangement for teachers' colleges. The development of plans for a combination of this type is still in the experimental stage.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN



SECOND FLOOR PLAN

0 4 8 12 16 20 FEET.

LIBRARY KENT STATE COLLEGE
CHECKED BY *En* DRAWN BY *En*



MICHIGAN STATE NORMAL COLLEGE

Ypsilanti

Michigan State Normal is a coeducational teacher training institution with about 1,500 students enrolled.

The library building, erected in 1930, at a total cost of \$250,000, was designed by Bowd and Munson. Facing east, the building is rectangular in shape, the bookstack located in the rear center, with corridors, stairways, and delivery space in the center front, flanked by reading rooms and administrative offices on either side.

The approach to the building leads through the lobby into the delivery room, which rises through two stories. The circulation desk is located just opposite the entrance, and in front of the bookstack, which is not enclosed.

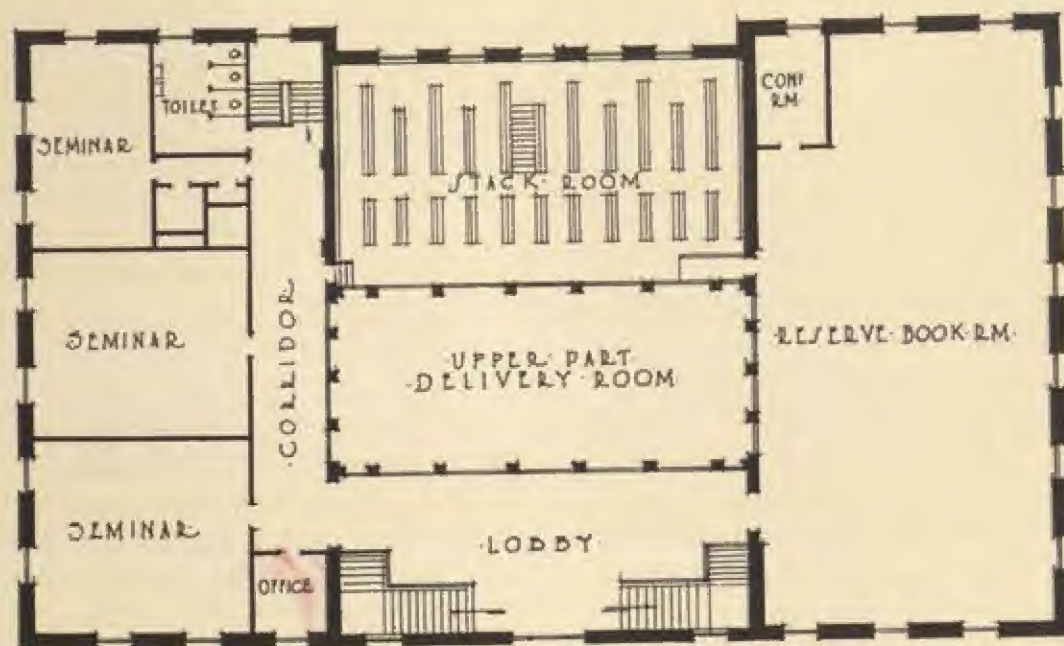
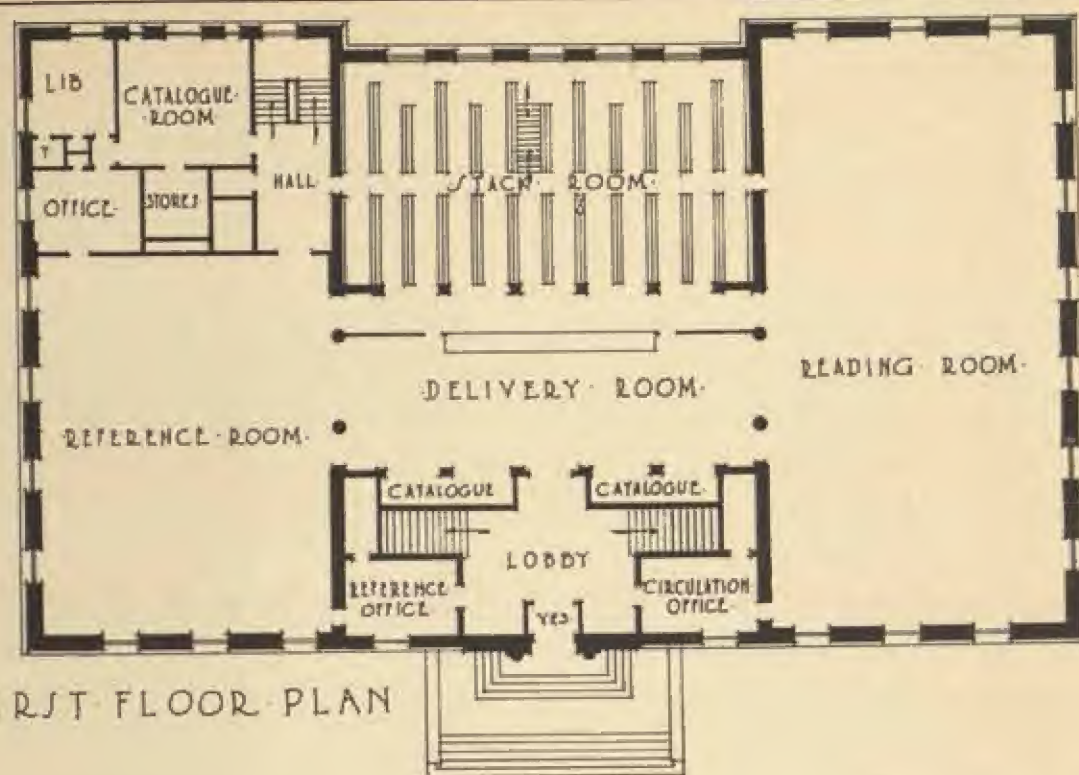
A reserved book room with a capacity of 128 readers, three seminar rooms, and small office, in addition to the stack, occupy the space on

the second floor. The seminar rooms are of such a size that there is a tendency to use them as class rooms rather than for seminar purposes. Bringing classes into a library building should be avoided because of the attendant confusion and noise.

In a corner of the reading room is a small conference room for the convenience of students wishing to study together. This feature is seldom found, even in much larger buildings.

The north side of the basement floor (not shown) remains unexcavated, while the south side contains additional space for stacks, machinery, binding and packing rooms.

The present stack capacity is 100,000 volumes. When the stack installation is completed this will be increased to 175,000 volumes.



LIBRARY BUILDING - MICHIGAN STATE NORMAL COLLEGE

0 4 8 12 16 20 FEET

BOWD & MUNSON ARCHITECTS
LANSING MICHIGAN

JUNIOR COLLEGES

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ARKANSAS POLYTECHNIC COLLEGE, *Russellville*

Arkansas Polytechnic is a junior college for men with an annual enrollment of some 200 students.

The library building, designed by Haralson and Mott, was erected in 1936 at a total cost of \$60,000, including equipment and furniture. Rectangular in outline, the building conforms in general to the Colonial style of architecture. The materials used are brick and stone. The structure faces south.

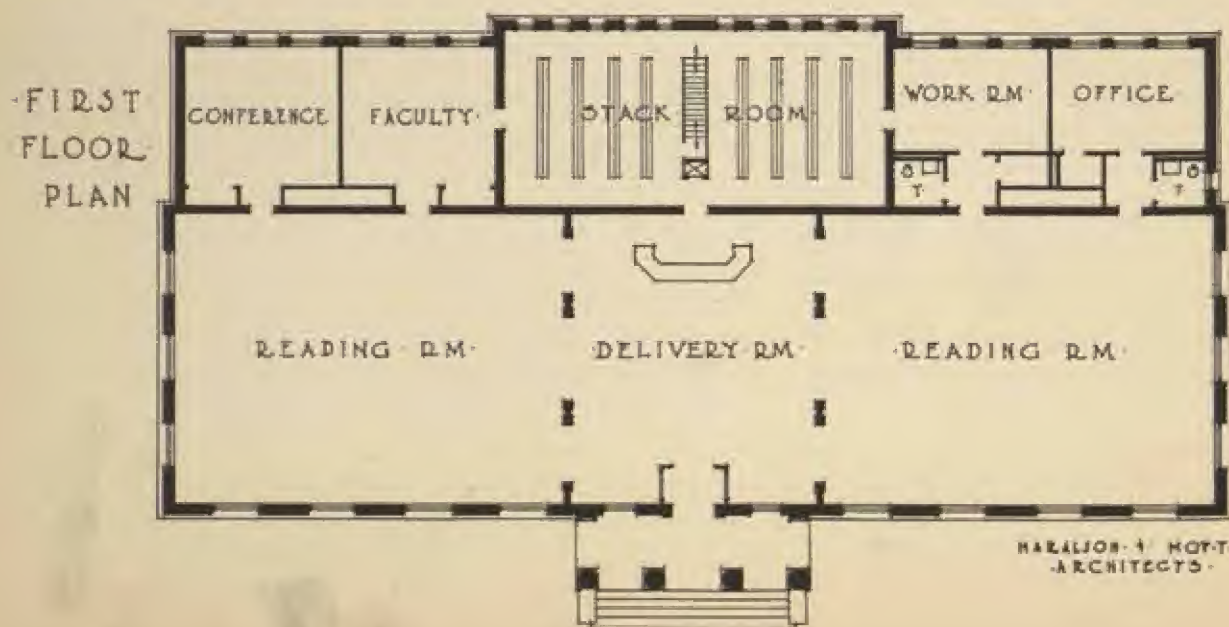
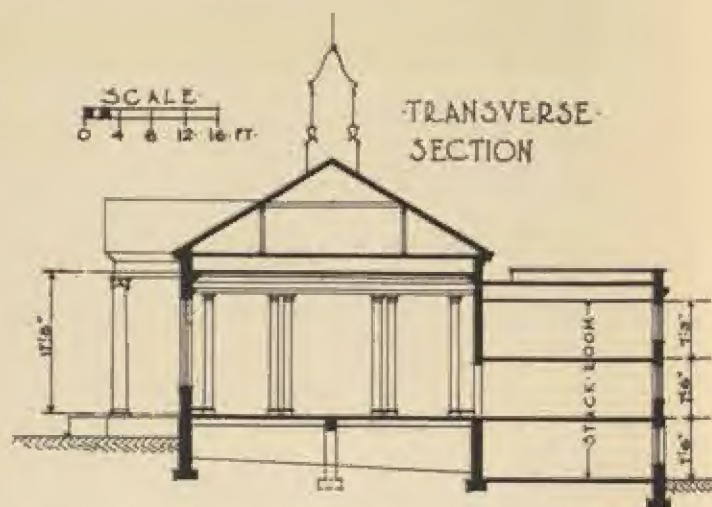
The bookstack, located in the rear center portion of the building, is three tiers in height, with a capacity of about 30,000 volumes. A stack requiring three tiers to shelve 30,000 volumes is considered to be expensive in construction costs and in service.

The plan used here is simple, and is one that has been popular in many buildings, both college and public. The entrance in the center of the building leads into the delivery room where the loan desk is located with reading rooms on either side and the bookstack directly behind it.

Both reading rooms have a southern exposure, but it has been found here, as is often the case, that it would have been more desirable to have had them located on the northern side of the building in order to receive the natural light from that direction.

To the right of the stack are located the office of the librarian and a work room. It would probably save many extra steps by the staff if there were a connecting door between these two rooms. On the opposite side are a conference and a faculty room. If rooms used for conference are located in such proximity to the reading room as these are, it would be wise to have them soundproofed.

The delivery hall seems unnecessarily large for a school of this size. Some of this space might well have been utilized for other purposes—possibly for a coat room near the entrance, or for newspaper and periodical alcoves.





CHAFFEY JUNIOR COLLEGE

Ontario, California

Chaffey Junior College is a state owned and controlled institution, comprising a junior college and a high school, the total enrollment being about 2,000.

The George W. Chaffey Memorial Library, completed in 1935, is in the \$100,000 group, having been constructed and completely equipped for this sum. In general outline, the building is T-shaped and faces the east. Allison and Allison of Los Angeles designed it in Mediterranean style of architecture and constructed it of cement covered with stucco.

The library building, located between the college and high school buildings, has a main entrance facing the street. The entrance vestibule leads to the spacious memorial hall, which contains the charging desk flanked by doors leading into the bookstack at the west end.

The junior college reading room (seating 120), together with an adjoining periodical room (seating 60 readers), occupies the right wing

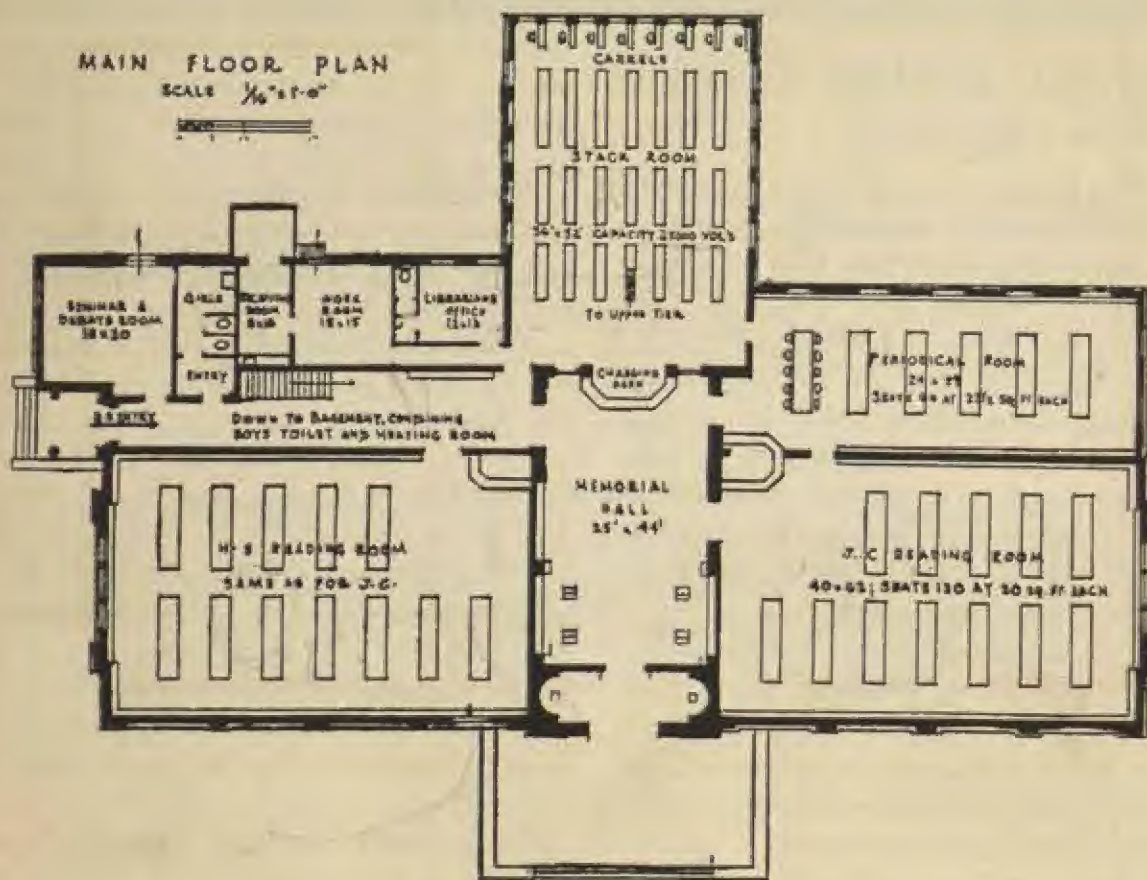
of the building. The charging desk, serving as a center for supervision of both reading rooms, has been found too small to meet the demands of this combination of duties.

In the left wing are the work rooms, office, and the high school reading room (seating 120). An entrance on the south side of the building is used by the high school students. The librarian's office, work room, and receiving room, also located in this wing, are much too small for the present staff. These were larger in the original plans, but lack of funds necessitated their reduction. The card catalog is at a considerable distance from the loan desk and work room, and the memorial hall is unnecessarily large in comparison with the remainder of the building.

The bookstack, two tiers in height, located in the rear center portion of the building, has a capacity of 25,000 volumes, and contains 16 carrels along the west window wall.



MAIN FLOOR PLAN

SCALE $\frac{1}{16}$ " = 1'-0"

LOS ANGELES JUNIOR COLLEGE

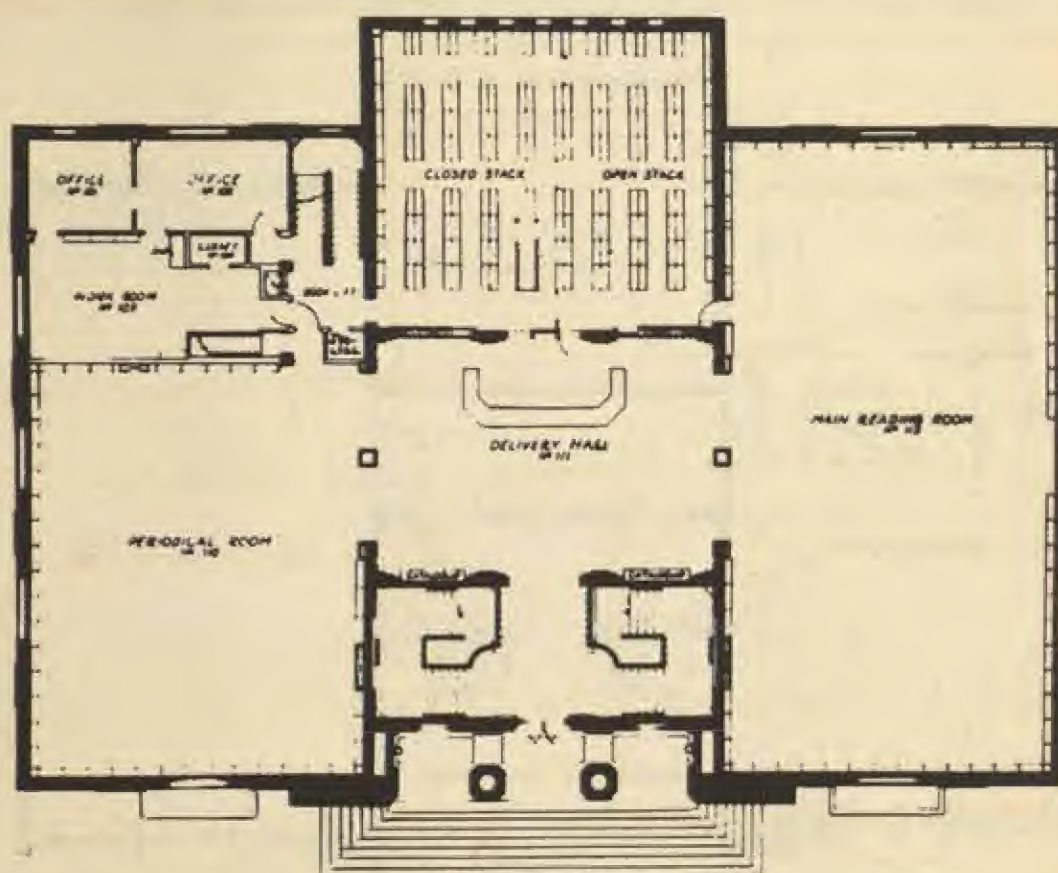
Los Angeles, California

Los Angeles Junior College is a public institution serving some 4,500 students.

The library was designed in 1937 by Allison and Allison of Los Angeles, in a Semi-Classical style of architecture and cost \$120,000. Facing north, the T-shaped building covers a ground area of 11,739 square feet. The material used is concrete.

Stairways, delivery hall, and bookstack occupy the center portion of the building, flanked by the main reading room on the right, with

periodical room, offices, and work room on the left. The main reading room seats 155 people, and the periodical room seats 100. The office and workrooms in the southeast corner of the building are conveniently located with reference to each other, to the bookstack, and also with relation to the receiving and storage rooms on the ground floor. A mezzanine floor connected by a narrow stairway provides a staff room and also a room containing shelves for the bound periodicals. The stack section on this floor is



0 4 8 12 16 20 FEET

MAIN FLOOR PLAN

ALLISON and ALLISON

LOS ANGELES JUNIOR COLLEGE LIBRARY

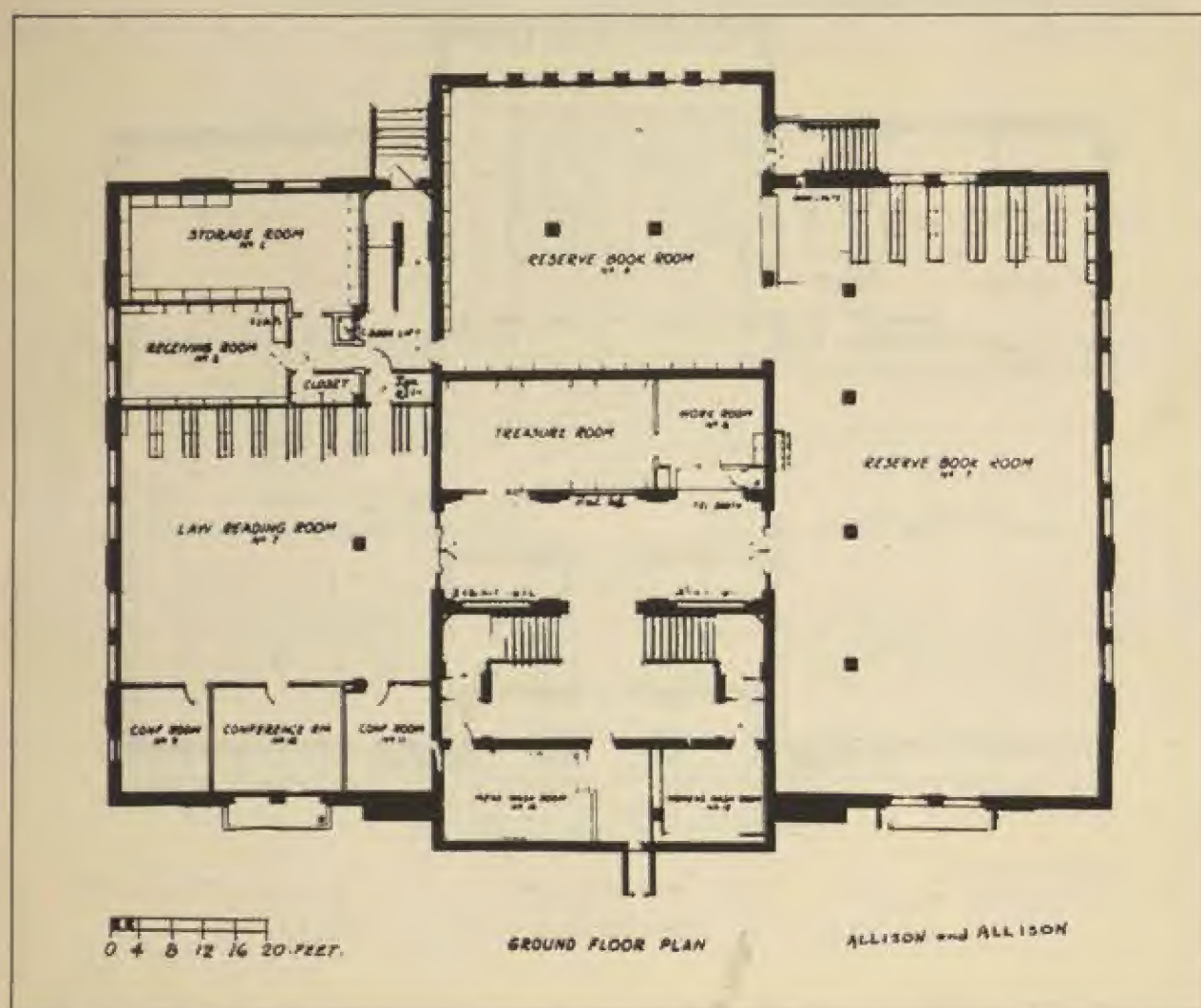
unequipped. It would be advantageous to have the book lift in the stack rather than in its present location. The card catalog is too far from the charging desk, stack, and work rooms to be convenient.

The ground floor contains a law reading room with space for 75 readers, and three conference rooms adjoining. In addition to the reserved book room in the right wing of this floor, the space just under the main floor stack section is utilized as additional reserved book room, with a charging desk and shelving for the collection in the angle between the two. The combined seating capacity is 200.

The one tier of the stack on the main floor

level is the only one now completed. Its capacity is 20,000 volumes. Two additional tiers, each of the same size, may be added later if necessary.

Several suggestions appear in connection with this building. Architecturally, it is always more expensive to have a heavy stack section above a vacant space, such as occurs here. In administration, it is difficult to supervise four separate small reading rooms with a staff of ordinary size. The building has proved to be rather noisy in operation, and it has been suggested that the simple addition of doors at the head of the stairs in the delivery room would eliminate some of the disturbance.



The following **STATISTICAL CHART**

is intended to present in a brief and concrete form the comparative information presented concerning the buildings described in the preceding articles. In all cases it was not possible to obtain the information necessary to complete the chart. The material given, however, is as accurate as possible, and is made up of data obtained from librarians, architects and published articles. Enrollment figures are taken from the 1938 Britannica Book of the Year. An interrogation mark indicates that accurate figures were not obtainable.

<i>Institution</i>	<i>Approximate Cost</i>	<i>Year Completed</i>	<i>Architect</i>	<i>Type of Plan</i>	<i>Student Enrollment</i>
I. Buildings costing over \$600,000					
DARTMOUTH College	\$1,200,000	1928	Jens F. Larson	"H"	2400
HOWARD University	1,106,000	1938	Albert Cassels	Rectan- gular	1300
MICHIGAN, University of	615,000	1920	Albert Kahn	Square	10000
NORTH CAROLINA, University of	625,000	1929	Atwood & Nash, McKim, Mead & White, consultants	"T"	3000
NORTHWESTERN University	1,200,000	1932	James Gamble Rogers, Inc.	"T"	—
SO. CALIFORNIA, University of	1,100,000	1932	Cram & Ferguson, & S. E. Lunden, Associate	"H"	5000
WESLEYAN University Extension	750,000 200,000	1928 1939	McKim, Mead & White	"T"	650
II. Buildings costing between \$300,000 and \$600,000					
ARIZONA, University of	475,000	1927	Lyman and Place	"E"	2200
ARKANSAS, University of	447,087	1935	Haralson & Nelson, Jamieson and Spearl, consultants	"T"	2400
ATLANTA University	300,000	1932	James Gamble Rogers, Inc.	"T"	—
DREW University	600,000	1938	Charles Z. Klauder	Rectan- gular	400
ELMIRA College	339,000	1927	Coolidge, Shepley, Bulfinch & Abbott	"L"	300
EMORY University	400,000	1926	E. L. Tilton, Ivey and Crook, Associates	Rectan- gular	1100
KANSAS, University of	313,079	1924	Geo. L. Chandler	"T"	5000
OHIO University	350,000	1931	J. W. Thomas	Rectan- gular	2500
OREGON, University of	485,000	1937	Lawrence, Holford, and Allyn	"T"	3000
TEMPLE University	450,000	1936	W. H. Lee	Rectan- gular	5200
UTAH, University of	509,000	1936	Ashton & Evans	Rectan- gular	3600
III. Buildings costing less than \$300,000					
AGNES SCOTT College	230,000	1936	Edwards & Sayward, R. B. Logan, Associate	"L"	500
ALBION College	275,000	1938	Charles Z. Klauder & F. E. Dean, Associate	Rectan- gular	700

Reference and Main Reading Room	Reserved Book Room	Seating Capacity			Total	Stack Capacity	Cubical Contents
		Periodical Room	Carrels	Others			
?	?	?	?	?	40% of enrollment	300,000	1,800,000
168	214	100	96	165	743	423,000	1,637,149
300	290	120	144	166	1020	750,000	2,100,000
?	160	?	?	?	1000	450,000	1,334,000
204	230	48	?	196	?	?	?
304	436	?	140	500	1380+	300,000	2,439,430
72	72	combined with reference	?	?	?	225,000 200,000	?
290	125	combined with reference	?	30+	445+	225,000	?
280	220	combined with reference	50	12	562	250,000	978,500
?	?	?	?	?	390	180,000	627,346
66	132	30	81	60+	369+	400,000	701,750
100	100	?	none	?	200+	none	344,168
208	combined with reference	combined with reference	49	?	257+	300,000	689,400
210	245	56	48	90	649+	?	?
?	?	?	?	?	600	250,000	786,423
120	257	combined with reference	90	120+	587+	325,000	1,058,000
140	232	90	?	90	552+	250,000	820,000
348	336	?	57	459	1200+	300,000	1,274,090
110	128	combined with reference	22	90	350	100,000	480,000
96	112	56	?	?	264+	135,000	400,000

<i>Institution</i>	<i>Approximate Cost</i>	<i>Year Completed</i>	<i>Architect</i>	<i>Type of Plan</i>	<i>Student Enrollment</i>
BENNETT College	100,000	1939	Odis Clay Poundstone	"T"	300
BLUFFTON College	60,600	1930	T. McLaughlin & Associates	"T"	200
COE College	200,000	1931	Graham, Anderson, Probst & White	"T"	650
DAYTON University	?	1928	Howard W. Germann	"T"	600
DENISON University	250,000	1937	William Gehron	"T"	900
DRAKE University	200,000	1938	Proudfoot, Rawson, Brooks & Borg	Rectangular	1100
FRANKLIN AND MARSHALL College	250,000	1938	W. H. Lee	Rectangular	800
GENEVA College	125,000	1931	W. G. Eckles	"L"	500
GETTYSBURG College	180,000	1929	John B. Hamme	"H"	600
KNOX College	205,000	1928	Malcolm S. Martin	"T"	500
MASSACHUSETTS State College	220,000	1935	Morse & Goodwin	?	1200
MILWAUKEE-DOWNER College	310,000	1938	Allen, Collins, and Willis	"T"	285
PENNSYLVANIA College for Women	108,466	1932	E. P. Mellon & W. L. Smith	Rectangular	260
RANDOLPH-MACON College	65,000	1923	E. L. Tilton	Rectangular	300
RIPON College	102,000	1931	R. A. Sutherland	"T"	350
SCRIPPS College	100,000	1930	Gordon B. Kaufmann	"T"	200
WESTMINSTER College	155,000	1938	Prack & Prack	"T"	500

IV. Teacher Training Institutions

KENT STATE University	300,000	1930	Ronan & Ingleson	Solid square	1900
MICHIGAN STATE Normal College	250,000	1930	Bowd and Munson	Rectangular	1500

V. Junior Colleges

ARKANSAS Polytechnic College	60,000	1936	Haralson & Mott	Rectangular	200
CHAFFEY Junior College	100,000	1935	Allison & Allison	"T"	2000
LOS ANGELES Junior College	120,000	1937	Allison & Allison	"T"	4500

Reference and Main Reading Room	Reserved Book Room	Seating Capacity			Total	Stack Capacity	Cubical Contents
		Periodical Room	Carrels	Others			
92	52	combined with reference	16	15	175	40,000	?
96	combined with reference	combined with reference	none	30	126	30,000	127,000
106	80	29	40	19	274	144,000	360,956
?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
40	64	no separate room	?	146	250+	230,000	329,750
132	112	72	?	?	316+	150,000	354,335
72	72	40	?	?	184+	200,000	600,000
66	no separate room	16	?	56	138+	55,000	257,000
152	no separate room	no separate room	none	72	224	100,000	349,000
84	no separate room	20	none	?	104+	50,000	?
30	72	no separate room	10	72	184	140,000	?
?	?	?	61	190	251+	100,000	468,000
72	no separate room	?	none	28	100+	50,000	200,000
100	no separate room	no separate room	?	?	100+	30,000	?
124	no separate room	no separate room	?	?	124+	100,000	?
?	?	?	none	?	?	?	178,703
106	48	40	16	?	210	60,000	297,591
120	no separate room	no separate room	?	212	332	100,000	659,850
96	128	152	none	100	476	100,000	?
200	no separate room	no separate room	none	none	200	30,000	209,150
240	no separate room	60	16	none	316	25,000	?
155	200	100	?	75	530	20,000	?

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College and University Library Buildings 1917-1938

THIS annotated bibliography attempts to include illustrated and descriptive articles of college and university library buildings erected in the United States during the years from 1917 through 1938. A definite effort has been made to limit this list solely to articles dealing with the physical aspects of the

building, omitting those pertaining to administration, book collection, dedication exercises, etc.

Whenever obtainable the date the building was completed, the name of the architect, and the cost, including equipment and furniture, have been added.

KEY to abbreviations of Periodicals included

- | | |
|--|---|
| A L A Bull—American library association. Bulletin | Law Lib J—Law library journal |
| A L A Coll and Ref Sect Yrbk—American library association. College and reference section. College and reference section. College and reference library yearbook. | Lib—Libraries |
| Agric L Notes—Agricultural library notes | Mich Alumnus—Michigan alumnus (University of Michigan) |
| Amer Arch—American architect and the architectural review | Mich L Bull—Michigan library bulletin |
| Amer School and Univ—American school and university annual | N Y Times—New York times |
| Amer School Board J—American school board journal | Nordisk Tidskrift—Nordisk tidskrift för Bok-och Biblioteksväsen |
| Arch—Architect | Pub Lib—Public libraries |
| Arch and Eng—Architect and engineer | S D L Bull—South Dakota library bulletin |
| Arch Digest—Architectural digest | School and Soc—School and society |
| Arch Forum | Sci Amer—Scientific American |
| Arch Rec—Architectural record | So Arch and Bldg News—Southern architect and buildings news |
| Assoc of Amer Coll Bull—Association of American colleges. Bulletin | So Arch Rev—Southern architectural review |
| Chas Deering L Bull—Charles Deering library bulletin (Northwestern university) | So Calif Alumni R—Southern California alumni review |
| Colo—Lib—Colorado libraries | Tex L A News Notes—Texas library association. News notes |
| L A R—Library association record | Wilson Bull—Wilson bulletin |
| L J—Library journal | Yale Univ Lib Gaz—Yale university library gazette |
| L Q—Library quarterly | Year's Work—Year's work in librarianship |
| | Zbl Bibl—Zentralblatt für Bibliothekswesen |

AGNES SCOTT COLLEGE, Decatur, Ga.

Agnes Scott college, Decatur, Ga. Library. The library, Agnes Scott college. Decatur, Georgia [Agnes Scott college, 1936] [8] p. (Agnes Scott college bulletin, ser 33 no 6)

A descriptive booklet containing views, floor plans and cross section of the building.

Agnes Scott college. The Pioneer 1: no 11: [1-3] 1938

Brief description of the building accompanied by first floor plan, an exterior and an interior view.

Hanley, E. R. The Agnes Scott college library. L J 62: 323-326. 1937

Two exterior views, two interior views, three floor plans and a cross sectional drawing are included with the descriptive article.

New library, Agnes Scott college. So Arch Rev

2:11-14. 1937

A brief descriptive article with floor plans and illustrations.

[First floor plan and two interior views] (In Hanley, E. R. Work rooms in college and university libraries. Amer School and Univ 10: 342-343. 1938)

[Three interior views] (In Bright Spots 4: no 1: [3] 1938)

Erected 1936

Architects: Edwards and Sayward

Cost \$230,000

ALABAMA, UNIVERSITY OF, Tuscaloosa. Amelia Gorgas memorial library.

[Exterior view and three floor plans] (In Arch Forum 44: plate 104. 1926)

New building under construction 1939.

Erected 1925

Architects: Miller and Martin

Cost ?

ALBION COLLEGE, Albion, Michigan

Architect expects library completion last of January. *Albion College Pleiad* 54: no 5:4. 1937

A brief description of the building, and a view of the partially completed building.

The Stockwell memorial library. *Io Triumph* 2: no 1: 3. 1937

Brief description of the building.

Erected 1937-38

Architect: C. Z. Klauder

Cost \$275,000

AMHERST COLLEGE, Amherst, Mass. Converse memorial library.

Converse memorial library, Amherst college, Amherst, Mass. *Amer Arch* 113:92, plates 39-42. 1918

With a brief descriptive article are included floor plans and illustrations.

Fletcher, R. S. Amherst college dedicates Converse memorial library. *L J* 42:954-956. 1917

Three floor plans and description of building.

— The new Amherst college library. *L J* 41:649-651. 1916

A description of the building and two floor plans.

The new library, plans and description. *Amherst graduates quarterly* 5:266-269. 1916

Descriptive article, two floor plans, and exterior view facing page 223.

[Four floor plans and illustrations] (*In Arch Forum* 36: plates 35-37. 1922)

Erected 1917

Architects: McKim, Mead & White

Cost \$250,000

ARIZONA, UNIVERSITY OF, Tucson.

Luttrell, E. L. University of Arizona library. *L J* 52:1049, 1061-1063. 1927

An exterior view, three interior views, three floor plans and descriptive article.

[Interior view] (*In L J* 55:215. 1930)

Erected 1927

Architects: Lyman and Place

Cost \$475,000 including equipment

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY, Atlanta, Ga.

The Atlanta university library. *School and Soc* 34:87-88. 1931

Description of the building.

The Atlanta university library: an architectural interpretation. Atlanta, Ga., Atlanta university, 1937. [24] p.

An attractive brochure containing description of the building by the architect, exterior and interior photographs and floor plans.

Shivery, Mrs. L. D. New library combines beauty and usefulness. (*In The crimson and gray* . . . Librarian dedication number. Atlanta, Ga., Atlanta university alumni association, 1932. v 19: no 2:11-12)

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exterior view. The main entrance view is on verso of title-page of the bulletin. Other articles describe the dedication exercises.

Templeton, Charlotte. Atlanta university library. *L J* 57:609-611. 1932

A descriptive article including an exterior view and three interior views.

[Second floor plan] (*In Hanley, E. R. Work rooms in college and university libraries. Amer School and Univ* 10:341. 1938)

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Erected 1932

Architects: James Gamble Rogers, Inc.

Cost \$300,000 including equipment

BALL STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE, Muncie, Ind.

[Two floor plans and description] (*In Sullivan, D. E. Library planning* . . . *L Q* 2:25, 27-29, 30. 1932)

Erected 1927

Architect ?

Cost ?

BLUFFTON COLLEGE, Bluffton, O. Musselman library.

Mosiman, S. K. The Musselman library. *Yearbook of the General Conference of Mennonites*. 1931. p. 32-33

Description of the building and an exterior view.

Erected 1930

Architects: Thomas McLaughlin and Associates

Cost \$60,600

BOSTON COLLEGE, Boston, Mass.

The Boston college library. History and description [Boston] 1933. 87 p.

A descriptive booklet containing illustrations and two floor plans.

The new library building, University Heights, Chestnut Hill, Massachusetts. Boston, Updike, 1925 10 p.

A booklet describing the plans of the proposed building.

Stinson, W. N. The new Boston college library. *L J* 54:16-20. 1929

A descriptive article containing floor plans, exterior and interior views.

[Basement and second floor plan] (*In Turner, P. J. Library buildings* . . . 1929. p. 21)

Erected 1928

Architects: Maginnis and Walsh

Cost \$1,250,000

BROOKLYN COLLEGE, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dickinson, A. D. The Brooklyn college library building. *L J* 62:757-760. 1937

An illustrated descriptive article including three floor plans.

Erected 1937

Architects: Randolph Evans; Corbett, Harrison and MacMurray, Associates

Cost \$800,000

CALIFORNIA STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE,

- Chico.
[First floor plan and illustration] (In Arch and Eng 107:24. 1931)
Erected ?
Architects: Chester Cole, and Louis L. Brouchoud
Cost ?
- CALIFORNIA, UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA, see Southern California, University of, Los Angeles
- CINCINNATI, UNIVERSITY OF, Cincinnati, O.
Henry, E. A. University of Cincinnati's new library.
L J 56:685-690. 1931
A descriptive article, including exterior and interior views and six floor plans.
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Architects: Henry Hake and Chas. H. Kuch
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Architects: Graham, Anderson, Probst and White
Cost \$200,000
- COLORADO STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Fort Collins.
Baker, C. A. The library of the Colorado agricultural college. Colo Lib 3: no 2:5-6. 1922
Summary of the history of the library with a brief description of the building, an H-shaped structure composed of the two oldest buildings on the campus, originally barns, joined by a new section. No illustrations or plans.
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- COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, New York City. South hall.
Columbia plans library opening. N Y Times Oct. 7, 1934, II, 1:5
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Columbia university. Library. South hall, Columbia university, New York. [New York, 1935] 61 p.
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Cost \$4,000,000
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[Interior view] (In Arch Rec 64:219. 1928)
Erected ?
Architects: Day & Klauder
Cost ?
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Erected 1925
Architect: Charles A. Platt
Cost ?
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 Erected 1928
 Architect: J. F. Larson
 Cost \$1,200,000
- DENISON UNIVERSITY**, Granville, O. William Howard Doane library.
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 A descriptive article including one exterior and two interior views.
 Erected 1937
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 Cost \$250,000
- DENVER, UNIVERSITY OF**, Denver, Colo. The Mary Reed library.
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 Two floor plans, descriptions, an exterior and five interior views.
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 Erected 1933
 Architect: Harry J. Manning
 Cost \$400,000 approximately
- DUKE UNIVERSITY**, Durham, N. C.
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 An exterior view and descriptive article.
 Powell, B. E., comp. Handbook of the Duke university libraries. Durham, N. C., Duke university, Library, 1931. 32 p.
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 Erected 1927
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 Cost ?
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 [Two exterior and two interior views, and four floor plans] (In Amer Arch 134:483-487. 1928)
 Erected 1927
 Architects: Coolidge, Shepley, Bulfinch and Abbott, Boston; Pierce and Bickford, Elmira, Associates
 Cost \$339,000
- ELON COLLEGE**, Elon, N. C. Carlton library.
 Elon college, Elon, N. C. . . . Library number . . . Elon, N. C., Elon college, 1924. 20 p.
 (Elon college bulletin v XX n s no 2)
 Description of the building, illustrations, three floor plans and dedicatory address.
 Erected 1924
 Architect: Herbert B. Hunter, High Point
 Cost, including furniture and equipment, approximately \$125,000
- EMORY UNIVERSITY**, Atlanta, Ga. Asa Griggs Chandler library.
 Jemison, Margaret and Tilton, E. L. Emory university library first unit. L J 52:291-296. 1927
 Descriptive article by the librarian and architect, with an exterior view, four floor plans and cross sectional drawing.
 Library building, Emory university, Atlanta, Ga. So Arch and Bldg News 52:49-52. 1926
 A brief descriptive article including two exterior and two interior views and four floor plans.
 [Four floor plans] (In A L A Coll and Ref Sect Yrbk no 1, 1929. In pocket)
 [Interior] (In Tilton, E. L. College library planning. Amer School and Univ 6:226. 1933)
 Erected 1926
 Architects: E. L. Tilton; Ivey and Crook, Associates
 Cost \$400,000
- FISK UNIVERSITY**, Nashville, Tenn.
 Fisk university, Nashville, Tenn. The Fisk library. Nashville, Tenn., Fisk university [1930?] [19] p.
 An illustrated booklet.
 Shores, Louis. Fisk university's new library. L J 56:107-110. 1931
 Descriptive article, four floor plans and illustrations.
 — The new library for Fisk university. Lib 34:61. 1929
 Brief article telling of the proposed building.
 [Exterior view] (In Arch 65:88. 1932; also Wilson Bull 5:310. 1931)
 [Interior view] (In Arch Forum 54:745)
 [Three floor plans and exterior view] (In Year's work 4:164-165. 1931)

- Erected 1930
 Architect: Henry C. Hibbs
 Cost about \$350,000
FLORIDA STATE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, Tallahassee.
 Library of the Florida state college for women. L J 55:498-499. 1930
 Brief descriptive article with exterior view of the building.
 Library building, Florida state college for women, Tallahassee. Arch Forum 44:387-388. 1926
 Brief descriptive article containing exterior and interior views, and three floor plans.
 Erected 1925, addition 1929
 Architects: Edwards and Sayward; Rudolph Weaver for addition.
 Cost \$261,280 (original cost)
FORDHAM UNIVERSITY, New York City.
 Perrot, E. G. The Fordham university library building. Arch Rec 59:335-343. 1926
 Brief descriptive article by the architect with three floor plans, two exterior and three interior views.
 Erected 1926
 Architect: Emile G. Perrot
 Cost ?
FRANKLIN AND MARSHALL COLLEGE, Lancaster, Penna. Fackenthal library.
 The new Fackenthal library. Franklin and Marshall alumnus 13:68. 1937
 Brief description of the building.
 Erected 1938
 Architect: W. H. Lee
 Cost \$250,000
GEORGE PEABODY COLLEGE FOR TEACHERS, Nashville, Tenn.
 [Exterior view] (In Amer School and Univ 6:226. 1933)
 [Exterior view and four floor plans] (In Arch Forum 40:65. 1924)
 [Floor plans and brief description] (In Sullivan, D. E. Library planning . . . L Q 2:13-15. 1932)
 Erected 1920
 Architects: E. L. Tilton and A. M. Githens
 Cost ?
GEORGIA STATE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, Milledgeville, Ga. Ina Dillard Russell library.
 Hagan, Helen. Ina Dillard Russell library. L J 58:220. 1933
 Description with exterior and interior views.
 Erected 1932
 Architects: Dunwoody and Oliphant
 Cost ?
HENDRIX COLLEGE, Conway, Ark.
 [Exterior view and floor plan] (In Larson, J. F. and Palmer, A. M. Architectural planning of the American college. 1933. p. 96)
 Erected 1927
 Architects: Wittenberg and DeLoney
 Cost \$40,000
HOLY CROSS COLLEGE, Worcester, Mass.
 Holy Cross college library. Lib 33:28-29. 1928
 Description of the building.
 Stearns, Foster. Holy Cross college library. L J 52:1162-1164. 1927
 Two interior views, three floor plans and description.
 Erected 1928
 Architects: Maginnis and Walsh
 Cost \$750,000
ILLINOIS COLLEGE, Jacksonville, Ill. Tanner memorial library.
 Tanner memorial library is dedicated. Illinois college alumni quarterly 7: no 4:18-22. 1929
 A description of the building and dedication exercises. College administrative offices are combined with the library in this building.
 [Exterior view and two floor plans] (In Year's work 3, plates VII and VIII. 1930)
 [Floor plans, scale elevation, section end drawings and illustrations] (In Arch Forum 53:199-209. 1930)
 [Two floor plans and exterior view] (In Larson, J. F. and Palmer, A. M. Architectural planning of the American college, 1933. p. 80)
 Erected 1929
 Architects: Denison B. Hull and Stanley W. Hahn.
 Cost \$175,000
ILLINOIS, UNIVERSITY OF, Urbana. Smith library.
 Flattery, A. M. Printers' marks as library window decorations. L J 52:1015-1017. 1927
 A description of the printers' devices used in the windows of the library.
 Illinois. University, Urbana . . . The library building . . . Urbana, Ill. [Univ of Illinois press] 1929. [15] p.
 Description of the building, five floor plans, two cross sections, and illustrations.
 The new library University of Illinois. Lib 34:503-506. 1929
 One floor plan, one exterior and one interior view, and brief description.
 [Exterior and interior views, and four floor plans] (In Klauder, C. Z. and Wise, H. C. College architecture in America . . . 1929. p. 83-85)
 [Exterior view] (In L J 54:435. 1928)
 [Five floor plans] (In A L A Coll and Ref Sect Yrbk no 2:96-98. 1930)
 [Main floor plan two section drawings, and brief description] (In Munthe, Wilhelm. Amerikan-ske biblioteker . . . Nordisk Tidskrift 18:101-102. 1931; also in Zbl Bibl 48:459, 462-463. 1931; also in L A R 3d ser 2:289-290. 1932)
 Erected 1926-1929
 Architects: Charles A. Platt and James M. White
 Cost \$1,750,000
INDIANA, BALL STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE, Muncie, see Ball State Teachers College, Muncie, Ind.
IOWA STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND MECHANIC ARTS, Ames, Ia.
 Brown, C. H. The Iowa state college library. L J 50:532-534. 1925

- Exterior and interior views, two floor plans and descriptive article.
 [First floor plan and exterior view] (In Assoc of Amer Coll Bull 14:206-207. 1928)
 Erected 1925
 Architect: ?
 Cost \$700,000
- JAMES MILLIKIN UNIVERSITY**, Decatur, Ill. Orville B. Gorin library.
 James Millikin university library. L J 57:294-295. 1932
 Exterior view, three floor plans and description.
 [Exterior view and three floor plans] (In Larson, J. F. and Palmer, A. M. Architectural planning of the American college. 1933. p. 91)
 Erected 1931
 Architects: Aschauer and Waggoner; James M. White, Consultant
 Cost \$150,000
- KALAMAZOO COLLEGE**, Kalamazoo, Mich. Minnie Mandelle memorial library.
 Kalamazoo college. The Minnie Mandelle library . . . [Kalamazoo, Mich., Kalamazoo college] 1930. [16] p.
 An illustrated booklet of a building which combines art rooms and president's office with the library.
 [Exterior and interior views, and three floor plans] (In Larson, J. F. and Palmer, A. M. Architectural planning of the American college. 1933. p. 94-95)
 Erected 1930
 Architect: Aymar Embury II
 Cost \$178,000
- KANSAS STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND APPLIED SCIENCE**, Manhattan.
 New library building of the Kansas state agricultural college. Agric L Notes 3:175-176. 1928
 A description of the building copied from the Kansas Industrialist of Nov. 2, 1927.
 Erected 1927
 Architect: ?
 Cost \$250,000
- KANSAS STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE**, Fort Hays. Forsyth library.
 Streeter, F. B. New library building for K. S. T. C. at Hays. L J 52:1172-1173. 1927
 This article includes an exterior view and three floor plans.
 [Three floor plans and brief description] (In Sullivan, D. E. Library planning . . . L Q 2:15-18, 30. 1932)
 Erected 1926
 Architect: ?
 Cost ?
- KANSAS STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE**, Pittsburg. Porter library.
 Nation, Odella. The Porter library at Kansas S. T. C. L J 53:760-762. 1928
 Three floor plans and description of the building.
 Erected 1927
 Architect: ?
 Cost \$150,000
- KENT STATE UNIVERSITY**, Kent, Ohio
 Dunbar, Margaret. The new Kent state normal college building. L J 54:595-596. 1929
 Descriptive article and an exterior view.
 Erected 1930
 Architects: Ronan and Ingleson
 Cost \$300,000
- KENTUCKY, UNIVERSITY OF**, Lexington.
 \$400,000 library unit completed. Manufacturers' Record 100: no 27:19, Dec. 31, 1931.
 One exterior view and brief description.
 Kentucky. University. Library. The university library. Lexington, Ky. [Press of the Kentucky Kernel] 1931. 16 p.
 Description, exterior view and floor plans.
 Library of the University of Kentucky. School and Soc 34:121. 1934
 Brief description of the building.
 Erected 1931
 Architects: Warner and Mitchell
 Cost \$450,000
- KENTUCKY WESTERN STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE**, Bowling Green
 Helm, Margie. Western Kentucky state teachers college library. Demcourier 2: no 1. Feb. 1933
 Exterior view and brief description.
 Erected 1928
 Architect: ?
 Cost \$200,000
- KNOX COLLEGE**, Galesburg, Ill. Henry M. Seymour library.
 Knox college, Galesburg, Ill. . . . The Henry M. Seymour library. Galesburg, Ill., Knox college. 1928. 32 p. (Knox college bulletin n s 22, no 2)
 This booklet contains in addition to a description of the building, exterior and interior views.
 [Exterior views] (In Britt, Albert. The case for the small coeducational middle-western college. 1929. p. 12)
 Erected 1928
 Architect: Malcolm S. Martin
 Cost \$205,000
- LELAND STANFORD JUNIOR UNIVERSITY**
 see Stanford University, Palo Alto, Calif.
- LINDENWOOD COLLEGE FOR WOMEN**, St. Charles, Mo.
 Kutz, M. L. Lindenwood college for women library. L J 56:702. 1931
 Exterior and interior views and description.
 Erected 1930
 Architects: LaBeaume and Klein
 Cost \$200,000
- LINFIELD COLLEGE**, McMinnville, Ore.
 McKee, W. R. The Linfield college library. L J 62:762-763. 1937
 Two floor plans, one exterior view and two interior views are included in a descriptive article.
 Erected 1936

Architect: ?

Cost \$66,000

LOYOLA UNIVERSITY, Chicago, Ill. Elizabeth M. Cudahy memorial library.

Calkins, F. J. The Cudahy memorial library. *Quarterly Magazine* 29:28-30. 1930

Descriptive article.

Loyola university, Chicago. Elizabeth M. Cudahy memorial library. The Elizabeth M. Cudahy memorial library dedication exercises . . . Chicago, Loyola university, 1930. 32 p.

Four exterior and two interior views, one floor plan and descriptive article.

[Two exterior and one interior view, and one floor plan] (In *Arch Forum* 54:678-679. 1931)

[Two floor plans] (In *A L A Coll and Ref Sect Yrbk* no 2: 107. 1930)

Erected 1930

Architect: A. N. Rebori of Rebori and Wentworth
Cost \$350,000

MARYLAND, UNIVERSITY OF, College Park.

Barnes, Grace. The new library at the University of Maryland. *Agric L Notes* 6: no 3-4:68. 1931

Description of the library which occupies the second floor of a T-shaped building. No plans or illustrations.

Maryland university new library. *L J* 56:716. 1931

Exterior view and brief description.

Erected 1932

Architect: ?

Cost \$215,000, exclusive of equipment

MICHIGAN CENTRAL STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE, Mount Pleasant.

[Floor plans and brief description] (In Sullivan, D. E. *Library planning* . . . *L Q* 2:22-25, 31. 1932)

Erected ?

Architect ?

Cost ?

MICHIGAN STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND APPLIED SCIENCE, East Lansing.

The new library building of the Michigan state college. (In Koch, T. W. *Reading, a vice or a virtue?* . . . East Lansing, Mich. Michigan state college, 1926); also issued as a separate.

One exterior and one interior view are included with a brief description of the building.

Erected 1925

Architect: Edwyn Bowd

Cost \$500,000

MICHIGAN STATE NORMAL COLLEGE, Ypsilanti.

The new library building. *Mich L Bull* 21:68-69, 86. 1930

Two interior views and brief description of building.

[Two floor plans and brief description] (In Sullivan, D. E. *Library planning* . . . *L Q* 2:18-19. 1932)

Erected 1930

Architects: Bowd & Munson

Cost \$250,000

MICHIGAN, UNIVERSITY OF, Ann Arbor.

Bishop, W. W. Library service to the university.

Mich Alumnus 35:611-614. 1929

Two interior views accompany the article.

— New Library building of the University of Michigan. *L J* 44:633-637. 1919

Basement, first and second floor plans and description of the building.

Michigan. University, Ann Arbor. General library.

The library building . . . Ann Arbor, 1920. 36 p.

Exterior and interior views, floor plans and excellent descriptive article of the building.

Opening of the new general library of the University of Michigan. *L J* 45:107-109. 1920

Tells of the dedication service and includes one exterior and two interior views.

[Exterior view] (In Munthe, Wilhelm. *Amerikanske biblioteker* . . . *Nordisk Tidskrift* 18:98. 1931)

[Interior view] (In *Arch Forum* 56:631. 1932)

[Second floor plan] (In Turner, P. J. *Library buildings* . . . 1929. p. 17)

[Two interior views] (In *L J* 56:206-207. 1931)

Erected 1919-20

Architect: Albert Kahn

Cost \$615,000

MICHIGAN, UNIVERSITY OF, The William W.

Cook legal research library, Ann Arbor.

Coffey, Hobart. The law quadrangle of the University of Michigan. *Law Lib J* 25:266-277. 1932

Chiefly a description of the law library.

— The William W. Cook legal research library. *A L A Bull* 26:683. 1932 (Also appeared in *Mich L Bull* 23:15-17. 1932)

One interior view and brief description of the building.

University to have new legal research library. *Mich Alumnus* 35:313-314. 1929

Exterior view, general outline of main floor plan and brief description of the building.

World's finest educational buildings. *Mich Alumnus* 37:464-467, 472, 473. 1931

Four floor plans and description of library building.

Erected 1930

Architects: York and Sawyer

Cost \$1,500,000

MINNESOTA, UNIVERSITY OF, Minneapolis.

Minnesota. University. Library. The library of the University of Minnesota . . . Minneapolis, 1924.

15 p.

"A souvenir booklet issued to commemorate the official dedication." Included is a description of the building, illustrations and four floor plans.

Walter, F. K. Minnesota's new university library. *L J* 49:1029-1032. 1924

Description of the building, four floor plans, an exterior and two interior views.

— The new university of Minnesota library. *Pub Lib* 29:529-531. 1924

Description of building and interior views.

- [Exterior and two interior views] (In Stewart, T. C. The picture of a university. 1929. p. 16)
- [Four floor plans] (In A L A Coll and Ref Sect Yrbk no 1. 1929. In pocket)
- [Four floor plans] (In Munthe, Wilhelm. Amerikanske biblioteker . . . Nordisk Tidskrift 18:99-100. 1931; also in Zbl Bibl 48:458-461. 1931; also in L A R 3d ser 2:285-288. 1932)
- [Four floor plans, one exterior and one interior view] (In Klauder, C. Z. and Wise, H. C. College architecture in America . . . 1929. p. 79-81)
- [One floor plan, one exterior and one interior view] (In Turner, P. J. Library buildings . . . 1929. p. 20)
- [Three exterior views] (In Arch 64:227-228. 1931)
- Erected 1924
- Architect: Clarence H. Johnston
- Cost \$1,250,000
- MISSOURI, UNIVERSITY OF, Columbia.**
- Severence, H. O. History of the library, University of Missouri. Columbia, Univ of Missouri, 1928. 98 p.
- Two floor plans, illustrations and history of the library.
- New library building University of Missouri. L J 40:405-408. 1915
- Description, two floor plans and exterior view.
- New library building of University of Missouri. Pub Lib 20:256-257. 1915
- Description of building.
- Erected 1915
- Architect: ?
- Cost \$200,000
- MONTANA, UNIVERSITY OF, Missoula.**
- Buckhous, M. G. The University of Montana library. L J 50:748-749. 1925
- Brief description, and an exterior and interior view.
- Erected 1923
- Architects: McIver and Cohagen
- Cost ?
- NEBRASKA STATE NORMAL COLLEGE, Chadron.**
- Bright, A. B. Nebraska normal college library. L J 55:61. 1930
- Brief description, and an exterior view.
- Erected 1929
- Architect: J. C. Stitt
- Cost ?
- NEW JERSEY STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE, Trenton**
- New building at N. J. college. L J 56:324-325. 1931
- Brief description of the building before it was erected.
- State teachers college, Trenton, New Jersey. The Pioneer 1: no 6: [1-3] 1937
- Brief description of the library with a floor plan and three interior views.
- [Floor plans and description] (In Sullivan, D. E. Library planning . . . L Q 2:20-22. 1932)
- Erected 1931
- Architects: Guilbert and Beteile.
- Cost \$325,000 including equipment
- NORTH CAROLINA STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND ENGINEERING, Raleigh. D. H. Hill library.**
- Gulledge, J. R. The D. H. Hill library at North Carolina college of agriculture and engineering. L J 51:375-377. 1926
- Brief description, main floor plan, and illustrations.
- [Exterior view and two floor plans] (In Klauder, C. Z. and Wise, H. C. College architecture in America. 1929. p. 98)
- Erected 1925
- Architect: Hobart Upjohn
- Cost \$265,000
- NORTH CAROLINA, UNIVERSITY OF, Chapel Hill.**
- Coney, Donald. The new library building, University of North Carolina. L J 55:55-58. 1930
- Description of the building and two illustrations.
- Gudger, L. M. University of North Carolina's new classic library. So Arch and Bldg News 56:57-59. 1930
- Brief description, one exterior and two interior views.
- North Carolina. University, Chapel Hill. Library. The university library. Chapel Hill, Univ. of North Carolina, 1929. 30 p.
- Description, four floor plans and two exterior views.
- The dedication of the library building . . . Chapel Hill, The University Library, 1930. 31 p.
- One exterior, seven interior views, four floor plans and description.
- University dedicated \$1,250,000 library. Manufacturers' record 96: no 19:70. Nov. 7, 1929
- Brief description and exterior view. The cost given in a university publication is \$625,000.
- [Four floor plans] (In A L A Coll and Ref Sect Yrbk no 1, 1929. In pocket)
- Erected 1929
- Architects: Atwood and Nash; McKim, Mead and White, consultants
- Cost \$625,000 including equipment.
- NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY, Evanston, Ill.**
- Charles Deering library.
- The Charles Deering library . . . Northwestern university, Evanston, Ill., Chas Deering L Bull no 1:3-7; 1932; no 2:1-2. 1932
- Description of the building with three floor plans and an elevation drawing.
- Koch, T. W. The new Deering memorial library. Lib 36:125-129. 1931
- A description of the building and architect's drawing of exterior and interior.
- The Charles Deering library at Northwestern university. L J 58:189-196. 1933
- An excellent descriptive article containing an exterior and several interior views.
- Lewis, E. F., and Murray, M. New Deering library to be ready by first of year. Northwestern university alumni news 12:13-14. 1932

- A detailed description of the building with illustrations.
Neiler, S. G. Heating and ventilating system. Northwestern university, Evanston, Ill., Chas Deering L Bull no 2:5-6. 1932
A description of the system by the consulting engineer.
Notes on the construction . . . Northwestern university, Evanston, Ill., Chas Deering L Bull no 2:3-5. 1932
A description of structural features.
Storch, A. C. Temperature and humidity control. Northwestern university, Evanston, Ill., Chas Deering L Bull no 2:6-7. 1932
A description of the air conditioning system. Erected 1932
Architects: James Rogers, Inc.
Cost \$1,200,000
- NORTH DAKOTA STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE,** Minot.
McFarland, G. A. Taking a new start. Pub Lib 29:47. 1924
A very brief description of the building.
- OKLAHOMA, UNIVERSITY OF,** Norman.
Oklahoma. University. Norman. Oklahoma's crown jewel. The new library . . . Norman, Univ of Oklahoma press, 1930. 47 p.
A number of illustrations and a brief article entitled "Some facts about the library" are included in this brochure.
University of Oklahoma library. L J 55:254-255. 1930
Brief descriptive article, including one interior and two exterior views.
University with aid of distinguished guests to dedicate library today. Oklahoma Daily 14: no 113:1, 3. Feb. 21, 1930.
Exterior view accompanies the article.
Erected 1930
Architects: Layton, Hicks and Forsyth
Cost ?
- OREGON, UNIVERSITY OF,** Eugene.
Douglass, M. H. The University of Oregon library building. L J 62: 940-945. 1937
A descriptive article including first and second floor plans, an exterior and two interior views.
Oregon. University. University of Oregon library dedicated October 23, 1937. Eugene, Ore., Oregon state board of higher education, 1937. (Leaflet ser. no 122)
A descriptive booklet including views and four floor plans.
Erected 1937
Architects: Lawrence, Holford and Allyn
Cost \$485,000
- PENNSYLVANIA COLLEGE FOR WOMEN,** Pittsburgh, Penna. James Laughlin memorial library.
Sechler, M. H. The James Laughlin memorial library. Alumnae recorder 7:3-4. 1932
Brief descriptive article.
Erected 1932
Architects: E. P. Mellon and W. L. Smith
Cost \$108,466
- RANDOLPH-MACON WOMAN'S COLLEGE,** Lynchburg, Va.
Randolph-Macon woman's college, Lynchburg, Va. Library . . . The dedication of the new library. Lynchburg, Va., Randolph-Macon woman's college, 1929. 32 p. (Randolph-Macon woman's college bulletin v XV, no 4)
An exterior and three interior views, and addresses at the dedication service.
Randolph-Macon woman's college library. L J 55: 311. 1930
Two interior views and brief description.
Erected 1929
Architects: Stanhope S. Johnson and R. O. Brannan; E.L. Tilton, Consultant
Cost ?
- PITTSBURGH UNIVERSITY OF,** Pittsburgh, Penna.
Dice, J. H. The new university of Pittsburgh library. L J 62:365-370. 1937
A description of the library installed on the fourth, fifth, and sixth floors of the "Cathedral of Learning," with illustrations and three floor plans.
Erected 1936
Architect: Charles Z. Klauder
Cost ?
- REED COLLEGE,** Portland, Ore.
Unger, N. A. The new Reed college library. L J 56: 115-117. 1931
Description, and an exterior and an interior view.
[Three exterior and three interior views] (In Reed College Bulletin v 10, no 1, Jan. 1931)
Erected 1930
Architects: W. H. Crowell and Associates
Cost \$130,000 including equipment
- RHODE ISLAND STATE COLLEGE,** Kingston. Green Hall.
Allen, F. P. Rhode Island state college library. L J 62:760-761. 1937
With this descriptive article is included an exterior view of the building and a drawing of the second floor plan.
Erected 1937
Architects: Jackson, Robertson and Adams
Cost \$233,000
- ROCHESTER, UNIVERSITY OF,** Rochester, N. Y.
Rush Rhees library.
Gilchrist, D. B. The Rush Rhees library at the University of Rochester. L J 56:343-346. 1931
Description of the library with exterior and interior views.
Rochester. University, Rochester, N. Y. Rush Rhees library plans. Rochester, N. Y. [University of Rochester] 1931 [5] p. This pamphlet contains the basement, first, second, third and fourth floor plans of the building.
Smith, H. A. The University of Rochester, a story of expansion and its background. Rochester, N. Y., University of Rochester [1930]
This brochure contains several exterior views

and a brief descriptive paragraph of the library building.

— Rochester's library of the near future . . . Rochester review. 8:67-70. 1930

Two exterior views included in this article.

[Five floor plans] (In A L A Coll and Ref Sect Yrbk no 2:99-103. 1930)

[Second floor plan] (In Hanley, E. R. Work rooms in college and university libraries. Amer School and Univ 10:340. 1938)

[Second floor plan, elevation and brief description] (In Munthe, Wilhelm. Amerikanske biblioteker . . . Nordisk Tidskrift 18:103-104. 1931; also in Zbl Bibl 48:463-465. 1931; also in L A R 3d ser 2:342-343. 1932)

Erected 1929

Architects: Gordon and Kaelber

Cost \$1,500,000

ST. BONAVENTURE COLLEGE, Allegany, N. Y. Friedsam Library.

Herscher, I. J. The new Friedsam library of St. Bonaventure college. L J 63:345-349. 1938

A descriptive article including three floor plans and exterior and interior views of the building. Erected 1938

Architect: Chester Oakley

Cost ?

SALEM COLLEGE, Winston-Salem, North Carolina. Siewers, G. L. New Salem college library. L J 63:513. 1938

With a brief descriptive article an interior and exterior view are included.

SCRIPPS COLLEGE, Claremont, Calif. Ella Strong Denison library.

[Exterior view and floor plan] (In Larson, J. F. and Palmer, A. M. Architectural planning of the American college. 1933. p. 92)

Erected 1930

Architect: Gordon B. Kaufmann

Cost \$100,000

SOUTH DAKOTA STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND MECHANIC ARTS. Brookings. Lincoln memorial library.

A few facts about the library and theatre. S D L Bull 13:66-68. 1927

A description of the building including one exterior view.

Powers, W. H. New library building at State College. S D L Bull 12:57-59. 1926

A description of the building.

— New library building at the South Dakota state college of agriculture. Agric L Notes 1:128-129. 1926; 3:193-194. 1928

Description of the building.

Erected 1927

Architects: Perkins and McWayne

Cost \$200,000, exclusive of equipment

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA, UNIVERSITY OF, LOS ANGELES. Edward L. Doheny, Jr. memorial library.

Brown, C. M. Edward L. Doheny, Jr., memorial library. L J 57:894-900. 1932

Descriptive article, three floor plans, an exterior and six interior views.

The Edward L. Doheny, Jr. memorial library. Arch 72: 187-190. 1933

Brief descriptive note, one floor plan, four exterior and two interior views.

E. L. Doheny junior memorial library . . . Illuminating Engineering society. Transactions 28: 572-573. 1933

Description of the illumination in the main reading room.

Lunden, S. E. Memorial library nears completion. So Calif Alumni R 13:5, 26, 32. 1932 (Reprinted in Pacific Bindery Talk 5:13-14. 1932)

A descriptive article.

Plans for memorial library completed. So Calif Alumni R 12:24-25, 32. 1931

A statement of the outstanding features of the new library building.

[Two exterior and three interior views] (In Arch Dig 8: no 4:4-8. 1932)

Erected 1932

Architects: Cram and Ferguson; Lunden, Associate

Cost \$1,100,000

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Palo Alto, Calif.

Clark, G. T. The new library building at Leland Stanford junior university. L J 44:716-717. 1919

A description of the building with two floor plans.

Leland Stanford junior university, Palo Alto, Calif. Library. New building of the Stanford university library and a history of the library, 1891-1919.

[Palo Alto, Calif.] Stanford university, 1919. 40 p. Contains illustrations, four floor plans and description of the building. Erected 1919

Architects: John Bakewell, Jr. and Arthur Brown, Jr.

Cost ?

STEPHEN F. AUSTIN STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE, Nacogdoches, Tex.

[Floor plans and description] (In Sullivan, D. E. Library planning . . . L Q 2:25-26. 1932)

SUL ROSS STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE, Alpine, Tex.

Hamilton, Fay. Sul Ross state teachers' college library. L J 56:701. 1931

One exterior view and brief description of library which occupies top floor of the building. Erected 1930

Architects: Trost and Trost

Cost ?

TEMPLE UNIVERSITY, Philadelphia, Penna. Sullivan memorial library.

Katz, C. L. The Sullivan memorial library of Temple university. L J 61:523-525. 1936

A descriptive article with which is included three floor plans, one exterior and two interior views.

Temple university alumni bulletin. Library supplement. (In Temple university alumni bulletin,

[Philadelphia, Penna., Temple university] 4: no 2:2-6. 1936)

Five articles describing the building and history of the library, with which are included six interior views. The cover design is an interior view of the reading room.

Erected 1936

Architect: W. H. Lee

Cost \$450,000

TENNESSEE, UNIVERSITY OF, Knoxville.

Baker, M. E. The University of Tennessee. L J 56:117-118. 1931

Architect's drawing of the exterior, three floor plans and descriptive article.

Erected 1931

Architects: Barber & McMurry; Grant C. Miller, Consultant

Cost \$300,000

TEXAS COLLEGE OF MINES AND METALLURGY, El Paso.

Polk, Baxter. New college of Mines and Metallurgy library. L J 64:20-22. 1939

A descriptive article, including one exterior view, two interior views, and floor plans. The main floor is given over to the administrative officers of the college.

Erected 1938

Architects: ?

Cost \$100,000

TEXAS, STEPHEN F. AUSTIN STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE, see Stephen F. Austin State Teachers College, Nacogoches, Tex.

TEXAS, SUL ROSS STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE, see Sul Ross State Teachers College, Alpine, Tex.

TEXAS, UNIVERSITY OF, Austin

Battle, W. J. and Benedict, H. Y. The construction program of the University of Texas, 1925-35. Amer School and Univ 7:55-61. 1935

A descriptive note and the architect's design for the new library are included in this article. University given \$1,633,000 federal building loan. Daily Texan 35: no 73:1. 1933

An article describing the proposed building, with architect's drawing of exterior.

Winkler, E. W. The new building of the University of Texas library. Tex L A News Notes 8: no 4:3. 1932

Description of the completed portion (first portion) of the proposed library building.

Erected 1932

Architects: Green, LaRoche and Dahl

Cost ?

TULSA, UNIVERSITY OF, Tulsa, Okla. R. M. McFarlin library.

The R. M. McFarlin library. Tulsa Tribune. May 19, 1929. p. 2

Exterior view and description.

Ridings, J. B. The University of Tulsa. So Arch and Bldg News 56:21-22, 55. 1930

Description of three buildings including the library.

Tulsa university buildings. Manufacturers Record

99:34. Jan. 1, 1931

An exterior view and brief descriptive article. Erected 1930

Architect: Henry C. Hibbs

Cost \$217,614 ?

URSINUS COLLEGE, Collegeville, Penna. Alumni memorial library.

[Two floor plans, one interior and two exterior views] (In Amer Arch 129:523-524. 1926)

Erected ?

Architects: Frank R. Watson; Geo. E. Edkins and W. H. Thompson Associates

Cost ?

UTAH STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Logan. Smith, Hattie. Utah state agricultural college library. L J 56:700. 1931

An exterior view and brief description.

UTAH, UNIVERSITY OF, Salt Lake City.

Nelson, Esther. University of Utah library. L J 61: 751-753. 1936

Descriptive article, including three floor plans, one exterior and two interior views.

Erected 1936

Architects: Ashton and Evans

Cost \$509,000 including equipment and landscaping

VIRGINIA, UNIVERSITY OF, Charlottesville. The Alderman library.

Virginia. University, Charlottesville. The Alderman library at the University of Virginia. 28 p. (Reprinted from The Alumni News 26:219-244. August-September, 1938)

The brochure contains a description of the building, exterior and interior views, and five floor plans.

WASHINGTON, UNIVERSITY OF, Seattle.

Gould, C. F. The American university and its library problem. Arch Forum 44:361-366. 1926

Discusses problem at the University of Washington, and includes plot plan, an exterior and an interior view.

— The new library at the University of Washington. L J 49:1023-1025. 1924

Exterior view and two floor plans are included with a descriptive article.

[Architect's drawing of exterior] In A L A Bull 19:80. 1925)

[Architect's drawing of exterior and one floor plan] (In Assoc of Amer Coll Bull 14:199-200. 1928)

[Exterior view] (In Amer Arch 133:190. 1928)

[Exterior view and floor plan] (In Turner, P. J. Library buildings . . . 1929. p.18)

Erected 1926

Architects: Bebb and Gould

Cost \$850,000

WESLEYAN COLLEGE, Macon, Ga. The Candler memorial library.

[Two exterior and one interior views] (In So Arch Bldg News 56:51-55. 1930)

Erected 1927

Architects: Hentz, Adler and Shutze

Cost ?

WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY, Middletown, Conn. Olin memorial library.

A description of the library. (In Wesleyan university, Olin memorial library. Library handbook. 3d ed., 1936-38 . . . comp. by F. Rider, librarian. Middletown, Conn., Wesleyan university, 1936. p. [11]-20)

First part of this chapter describes the building. The rest is devoted to the contents and arrangement of the library, its Develin room, and departmental libraries on the campus. Three floor plans are included.

The Olin memorial library at Wesleyan. L J 53: 979-983. 1928

Descriptive article, four floor plans and illustrations.

Our new addition. (In Wesleyan university, Olin memorial library. About books at the Olin library . . . 9:1-3. 1938)

A description of the new extension and floor plan of the stack wing.

Wesleyan university, Middletown, Conn. Olin memorial library. Olin memorial library dedication . . . Middletown, Conn., 1928

A description of the library by the architect and librarian, four floor plans, an exterior and thirteen interior views.

Wesleyan university. Alumnus. The Olin memorial library number 12:274-294. 1928

Four floor plans, fourteen interior views and descriptive articles.

[Exterior view] (In Klauder, C. Z. and Wise, H. C. College architecture in America. 1929. p.87)

[First floor plan] (In Turner, P. J. Library buildings . . . 1929. p.23)

[Interior view] (In Wesleyan Alumnus 14:100. 1930)

Erected 1928, addition 1939

Architects: McKim, Mead and White

Cost \$750,000; \$200,000

WEST VIRGINIA, UNIVERSITY OF, Morgantown.

The book tower. Monongahela West Penn Public Service Company. Department of public relations. Courtesy and service 9: no 12:4, 5, 20. Dec. 1931

A description of the library.

New library at university is dedicated. Morgantown post Nov. 20, 1931, p.1-2.

Exterior view and architect's drawing in roto-gravure section.

Erected 1931

Architects: Davis and Dunlap

Cost ?

WESTMINSTER COLLEGE, New Wilmington, Pennsylvania.

Ailman, M. A. Ralph Gibson McGill memorial library. L J 63:864-866. 1938

Three floor plans, an exterior and two interior views are included with a descriptive article of the building.

Erected 1938

Architects: Prack and Prack

Cost \$155,000

WHEATON COLLEGE, Norton, Mass.

[Exterior view] (In Klauder, C. Z. and Wise, H. C. College architecture in America. 1929. p.75)

[Exterior and interior views] (In The work of Cram and Ferguson, 1929. plates 314-315)

Erected ?

Architects: Cram and Ferguson

Cost ?

WILLAMETTE UNIVERSITY, Salem, Oregon.

Spencer, Robinson. The Willamette university library. L J 63:776-777. 1938

The descriptive article of the building includes an exterior and an interior view.

Erected 1938

Architects: Doyle and Associates

Cost \$95,000

WILLIAMS COLLEGE, Williamstown, Mass. Stetson hall.

Osborne, L. E. The Chapin library. L J 49:165-168. 1924

A description of the rooms especially designed to house the Chapin library of rare books in Stetson hall.

Stetson hall — the Williams college library. Arch 48:257-264. 1923

Brief description, two floor plans, two elevations and longitudinal section drawing.

[Exterior view] (In Klauder, C. Z. and Wise, H. C. College architecture in America. 1929. p.76)

[Exterior and interior views] In The work of Cram and Ferguson. 1919. plates 305-309)

[View of the reading room] (In Arch Forum 47:533. 1927)

Erected 1923 ?

Architects: Cram and Ferguson

Cost ?

WYOMING, UNIVERSITY OF, Laramie.

Davis, Reba. The University of Wyoming library. L J 49:423-424. 1924

Descriptive article of building and equipment with exterior and interior views.

Library building, University of Wyoming, Laramie. Arch Forum 44:391-392. 1926

Brief descriptive article, three floor plans, an exterior and two interior views.

[Exterior view] (In Assoc of Amer Coll Bull 14: 203. 1928)

Erected 1923

Architect: W. A. Htichcock

Cost \$200,000

YALE UNIVERSITY, New Haven, Conn. Sterling memorial library.

The decoration of the Sterling memorial library. Yale Univ L Gaz 5:17-29, 81-123. 1930-1931

Description of the symbolical and illustrative ornament used in the library with excellent illustrations.

French, Hollis. Mechanical equipment . . . Yale Univ L Gaz 5:66-73. 1931

"Description of the electrical and elevator equipment, and the book conveyor and pneumatic tube systems."

- Hubbard, Allen, and Batson, M. V. Engineering problems. *Yale Univ L Gaz* 3:15-20. 1928
Heating, ventilating and humidity, lighting, etc., problems discussed.
- A great library: the new Yale building. *London Times* Aug 22, 1929. pp. 11, 16
Description, one interior and two exterior views.
- Hale, W. H. Yale's cathedral orgy. *Nation* 132: 471-472. 1931
An undergraduate's comments on the building.
- Husted, E. S. The Sterling memorial library. *Yale Univ L Gaz* 5:57-65. 1931
Good descriptive article.
- Keogh, Andrew. The Sterling memorial library. *Yale Alumni Weekly* 37:625-627. 1928
An illustrated descriptive article of the building.
- Notes by the librarian. *Yale Univ L Gaz* 3:27-34. 1928
Description of the library building.
- The planning of a great library. Library association. Proceedings of the fiftieth anniversary conference. pp. 74-78. 1927
Procedure of planning the building and some descriptive material.
- The Sterling memorial library. *L J* 56:529-533. 1931
Exterior and four interior views, two floor plans, descriptive article and brief history of the Yale library.
- A modernized university library. *Sci Amer* 145: 328-329. 1931
Illustrations and discussion of the mechanical equipment.
- Munthe, Wilhelm. A Norwegian impression of the building. *Yale Univ L Gaz* 6:56-58. 1932
Brief description of the building.
- New library building for Yale university. *Lib* 33: 205. 1928
Brief article on proposed building.
- Rogers, J. G. The Sterling memorial library . . . *Yale Univ L Gaz* 3:3-7. 1928
Descriptive article by the architect.
- Snead, W. S. The bookstack tower. *Yale Univ L Gaz* 5:77-80. 1931
Description of the bookstacks and four interior views.
- The Yale bookstack. *Yale Univ L Gaz* 3:21-26. 1928
Additional description of the stacks.
- The Sterling memorial library at Yale. *L J* 51:183-184. 1926
A brief description of the proposed building.
- Sterling memorial library dedication. *L J* 56:365. 1931
A brief description of the building.
- Sterling memorial library for Yale university. *Lib* 31:131-133. 1926
Article on the building accompanied by illustrations.
- Teasdale, L. A. Heating and ventilating system. *Yale Univ L Gaz* 5:73-76. 1931
Descriptive article.
- Webster, D. T. Construction features and problems. *Yale Univ L Gaz* 3:9-13. 1928
Three illustrations included with the description.
- Yale's new library. *Survey* 66:258-259. 1931
A brief note with several illustrations.
- [Exterior view] (In Munthe, Wilhelm. *Amerikanske biblioteker . . . Nordisk Tidskrift* 18:105. 1931; also in Turner, P. J. *Library buildings . . .* 1929. p. 22)
- [Floor plans and illustrations] (In *Yale Univ L Gaz* v 3, no 1, July 1928; v 5, no 4, April 1931)
- [Ground floor plan and illustrations] (In *Year's work* 3: plates I, II and III. 1930)
- [One exterior and five interior views] (In *Arch Forum* 54:685-688. 1931)
- [Three floor plans] (In *A L A Coll and Ref Sect Yrbk* no 1, 1929. In pocket)
- [Two floor plans] (In *L A R 3d ser* 2:344-345. 1932)
Erected 1931
Architects: James Gamble Rogers, Inc.
Cost ?



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